

Angus S. Mitchell, President of Rotary International

The Rotarian

JULY . . . 1948

ANGUS S. MITCHELL . *Rotary—A 'Down Under' View*

JULIAN E. TOBEY . . . *Gasoline from Coal, Soon!*

DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH . . . *Abolish the Veto?*

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Talking It Over

LETTERS FROM
READERS OF THE ROTARIAN

'Invite Students to Meetings'

Urge HERMANN S. FICKE, Rotarian
Professor of English
University of Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa

As a native-born American with 35 years of experience in teaching English to foreigners, I regard Hermann W. Nickel's article in THE ROTARIAN for May [German Boy in a U.S.A. College] as one of the most important educational articles in recent years. I have found the foreign born eager to learn English and to enter into the spirit of America. How can Rotary help? Invite students from foreign lands to attend our meetings. Let them speak so that we may get the foreign point of view at firsthand. We should all be glad to hear what a German student has to say of the future of his own country, and it would be enlightening to know what he thinks of America.

Reading Brought Ties

Notes T. L. CILLEY, Rotarian
Banker

Hickory, North Carolina

We of the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Hickory were so impressed by *Four-in-Hands across the Sea* [THE ROTARIAN for May] that we started collecting ties right away. We got up to 100 in just a few minutes.

Start World State Blueprint Now

Urge C. F. WATSON, Rotarian
Geography Professor Emeritus
Central State Teachers College
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

The symposium in the June issue of THE ROTARIAN on *A World State* is extremely interesting, timely, and encouraging. Despite Sir Norman Angell's adverse opinion, it indicates that our people are thinking seriously, and that they are thinking along the only line, that in my belief, offers any hope of attaining the great world objective: the elimination of all international warfare.

The idea of a world State organized on federated rather than confederated lines is beginning to take form in the minds of men just as the idea of a federated union of the 13 original American States had taken hold of the thinking of Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, and others of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention when they met at Philadelphia 161 years ago. They had met to amend the old Articles of Confederation; instead they quickly cast the Articles aside and went to work on a document which incorporated the idea of a federated union based upon powers delegated by the member States.

I should like to suggest that we go back to that convention, pick up the all-pervading principle of delegated powers, dust it off, and make it the guiding principle in the formation of a world constitution. Thus the member

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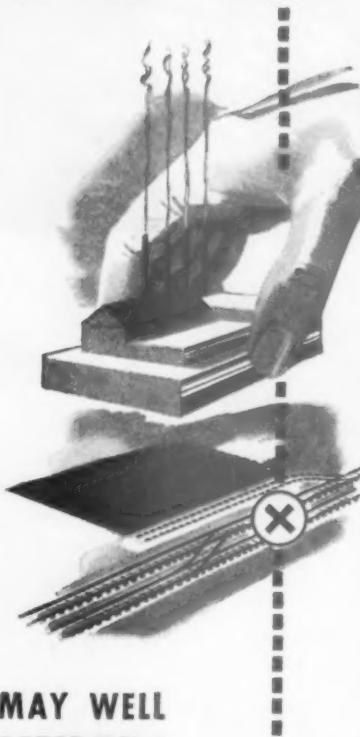
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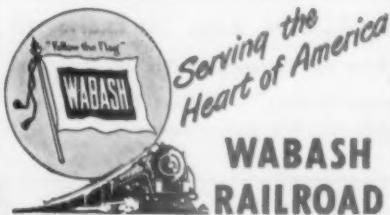


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nations of the world State would be asked to delegate only sufficient sovereign powers to the central world government to accomplish the one big objective: the end of international wars. All the other objectives appearing in the United Nations Charter should be dropped forthwith when the next world convention is called. The Constitution of the United States is short, concise, and to the point and you can read it through in 25 minutes. A new constitution for a world State should be even shorter. Why not begin now to work on a big blueprint of such a world State?

'Crows Do Much Good'

Holds J. HAROLD ENNIS, Rotarian
Sociologist, Cornell College
Mount Vernon, Iowa

The interesting, carefully edited articles one finds in THE ROTARIAN are hard to match in any magazine. However, exception must be made to *Kill That Crow!*, by Ben East, in THE ROTARIAN for April. Apparently Mr. East never heard of weasels in the chicken yard or corn borers in the cornfield, for he says, "The farm poultry yard has no foe more crafty and dangerous, the newly planted cornfield no visitor more destructive" than the crow. The fact is that crows are not in the class of vermin. Individual crows do some damage, but they also do much good.

'Meat Rich in Proteins'

Notes NORMAN DRAPER, Director
Department of Public Relations
American Meat Institute
Chicago, Illinois

We read with a great deal of interest Doron K. Antrim's *How Long Will You Live?* [THE ROTARIAN for May]. We were

especially interested in a statement that many people go for "the staples that sustain life and give quick energy: meat, potatoes, bread, and overlook the protective foods, those that contain calcium, riboflavin, vitamin A: milk, eggs, butter, leafy vegetables." It was then stated that what are termed in the article to be "protective" foods "fortify the body against disease and make for longer life"—and a quotation by Professor Henry C. Sherman.

We were a bit surprised not to find meat and meat food products listed as "protective" foods. Meat is a very rich source of biologically complete proteins—the kind necessary for the maintenance of good health—and even life itself. Some meat products are an exceptionally good source of vitamin A, this being particularly true of liver. Meat also is a good source of riboflavin, niacin, thiamine (this being true especially in the case of pork), and essential iron...

Our feeling is that good nutrition, good health, and good living are promoted by the consumption of a balanced diet—rather than by a diet overbalanced in the case of one food at the expense of another.

A Greeting to Bert Cooksley

Sent by N. T. GILLESPIE, Rotarian
Solicitor
Hutt, New Zealand

The members of the Hutt Rotary Club were very interested to see on page 39 of THE ROTARIAN for April a poem entitled *For a Guest*, by Bert Cooksley. It was read to the members at our meeting yesterday.

Our interest is that we have a member whose name is Bert Cooksley, and who is a distant relation of your poet. In the absence of the poet's ad-

ININCREDIBLE INVENTION No. 7. Would you like to help Prof. Clubdubb solve a problem? Relay your suggestions (one at a time) to this magazine. If your idea is used, you'll

receive \$5. (First one received will be declared the winner in case of duplication.) This month the cash goes to S. J. Kincer, Jr., member of the Wytheville, Va., Rotary Club.



Professor's assistant (A) strolls past with a string of pearls (B). Artist's wife (C) decides she needs more luxuries, and forces artist (D) to work. He paints a starved cat (E). Real cat (F), terrified of starvation, reaches for picture of canary on birdseed box (G). This spills into the nonsinger's salad, causing him to sing.

dress I cannot communicate directly with him and I should take it as a personal favor if you would kindly communicate with him and give him the information contained in this letter. . . .

We Sing Verse Four'

Says ARTHUR L. CRAIG, Rotarian
Newspaper Publisher
Paonia, Colorado

A number of months ago in *Talking It Over* appeared a letter from the Reverend Dr. M. E. Dodd, a Shreveport, Louisiana, Rotarian, urging that Rotarians include the fourth verse of *America* when they sing the song in Rotary meetings. The members of the Rotary Club of Paonia are pleased to assure the Reverend Dr. Dodd, even at this late date, that from the beginning we have opened our meetings by singing both the first and the fourth verses, most of them with heads reverently bowed as the fourth verse is sung softly. The impression on visiting Rotarians and guests has been the subject of many favorable comments.

Kiver to Kiver Reader'

Says PETER V. ROHN
Vienna, Austria

I enjoyed very much THE ROTARIAN for March, which has just come in.

THE ROTARIAN distinguishes itself favorably from the usual type of an American publication through its interesting articles and reports, which made me read the magazine from cover to cover.

I should like very much to correspond with people in other countries. My address here in Vienna is 32 Pfeilzasse. An interchange of correspondence would, I believe, prove mutually helpful.

I Recall Hubbard Address'

Says HERBERT A. STEVENS, Rotarian
Sign Manufacturer
Providence, Rhode Island

Reference is made in THE ROTARIAN for April to an address by Elbert Hubbard to the Rotary Club of Providence in the year 1913 [see box on page 14 accompanying article *That Message to Garcia*, by Kenneth Dirlam]. I recall his address.

Our meeting was held in a little auditorium on Weybosset Street known as Lilly Hall. The stage was elevated about three feet above the floor. It was my duty to escort the distinguished presence to the one lone chair on the stage, placed in exact center and as far front as possible. And there he sat for at least 20 minutes, certainly a most distinguished personage: Prince Albert, stripped trousers, wide white collar, flowing black tie, bushy black eyebrows topped by a leonine mane that hung to his shoulders.

In those days roll call was the first order of business, each member standing as his name was called, repeating his name and giving his business classification and business location. After seating our guest speaker, I sat in the first row directly in front of him. As the members arrived, most

took seats well to the rear, but for some reason the Club barber, seeing me down front, came and sat beside me. A very small man with a high treble voice, he arose when called upon and identified himself in this wise: "Wilfred Fontaine, barber, 44 Westminster Street. Hair cutting by appointment!"

It brought down the house! Mr. Hubbard leaned forward and appeared to hug himself in a paroxysm of

laughter. The keenest piece of unintentional humor I ever witnessed—for that was Rotarian Fontaine's stock introduction.

Rotarian Fontaine passed on at a ripe old age, about two years ago. There are now but three members besides myself who could possibly have been present on that occasion.

My recollection of the address is not clear, but I do remember that it was based on *The Message to Garcia*.



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan;
(RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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Importance of Club Officers

A Little Lesson in Rotary

AS IN any other organization, the life and success of a Rotary Club depend upon the Club officers. Certain duties and responsibilities must be handled with dispatch.

Briefly, these are the duties of the various officers:

President: It shall be the duty of the President to preside at meetings of the Club and Board of Directors and to perform such other duties as ordinarily pertain to his office.

Vice-President: It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to preside at meetings of the Club and Board of Directors in the absence of the President and to perform such other duties as ordinarily pertain to his office.

Secretary: It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the records of membership and record of attendance at meetings; send out notices of meetings of the Club, Board, and Committees; record and preserve the minutes of such meetings; make the required reports to Rotary International, including the semiannual reports of membership, which shall be made to the Secretary of Rotary International on January 1 and July 1 of each year, the report of changes in membership, which shall be made to the Secretary of Rotary International, the monthly reports of attendance at the Club meetings, which shall be made to the District Governor immediately following the last meeting of the month; and perform such other duties as usually pertain to his office.

Treasurer: It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have custody of all funds, accounting for same to the Club at its annual meeting and at any other time upon demand by the Board of Directors, and to perform such other duties as pertain to his office. Upon his retirement from office he shall turn over to his successor or to the President of the Club all funds, books of accounts, or any other property of the Rotary Club which may be in his possession at that time.

Sergeant at Arms: The duties of the Sergeant at Arms shall be such as are usually prescribed for his office and such other duties as may be prescribed by the President or the Board of Directors.

All Club officers shall take office on the first day of July following their election, and they shall hold office for one year, or until successors have been elected and qualified.

Each Rotary Club officer shall be an active, or a past service, or a senior active member in good standing in his Club.

If you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

COMO en cualquier otra organización, la duración y el éxito de un Rotary club dependen de los funcionarios del mismo. Ciertos deberes y responsabilidades deben ser atendidos con prontitud.

En breve, estos son los deberes de los funcionarios de un Club:

Presidente: Dirigirá las reuniones del club y de la junta directiva y atenderá todas las demás obligaciones que ordinariamente corresponden a su cargo.

Vicepresidente: Presidirá las reuniones del club y de la junta directiva en ausencia del presidente y desempeñará todas las otras funciones que ordinariamente corresponden a su puesto.

Secretario: Llevará al día el registro de socios y el de asistencia a las reuniones; convocará a reuniones del club, de la junta directiva y de los comités; levantarán y conservarán las actas de tales reuniones; rendirá a Rotary International los informes que se requieran, inclusive el informe semestral de socios, que se enviará al secretario de Rotary International el 1.º de enero y el 1.º de julio de cada año; remitirá al secretario de Rotary International información sobre los cambios que haya en el personal del club; y al gobernador de distrito, el informe mensual de asistencia a las reuniones del club inmediatamente después de la última reunión del mes; y desempeñará todas las demás funciones que ordinariamente corresponden a su cargo.

Tesorero: Tendrá a su cuidado todos los fondos, de cuyo manejo informará al club en su reunión anual, así como en cualquier otra ocasión en que lo pida la junta directiva. Atenderá todas las demás tareas que corresponden a su cargo. Al cesar en él entregará a su sucesor, o al presidente, todos los fondos, libros de contabilidad y demás bienes del Rotary club que tenga en su poder.

Macero: Sus deberes serán los que generalmente se prescriben para este cargo y cualesquier otros que prescriban el presidente o la junta directiva del club.

Todos los funcionarios del Rotary club tomarán posesión de sus cargos el día 1.º de julio siguiente a su elección, y los desempeñarán durante un año, o hasta que sean elegidos y tomen posesión las personas que hayan de sucederlos.

Cada uno de los funcionarios deberá ser socio activo; de servicio anterior o veterano activo del club, al corriente en sus deberes y obligaciones para con el mismo.

Si desea usted más oportunidades de leer "Rotary" en español las encontrará en REVISTA ROTARIA, la revista de Rotary editada en el mencionado idioma. La suscripción anual en el continente americano cuesta \$1.50.



SHORTLY after ANGUS S. MITCHELL was notified of his nomination as President of Rotary International, the photograph above was snapped in Melbourne. From it RICHARD R. EPPERLY, distinguished American artist,

Martin

did the oil portrait reproduced on this month's cover. The artist's fidelity is qualified by but one concession: he moved the portrait of Rotary's Founder, PAUL P.

HARRIS, from a position above the desk to the side. MR. EPPERLY studied at the Chicago Art Institute and in Paris. His oils and watercolors hang in many American galleries—and presently he will be represented in Australia, for the portrait of Rotary's first President from down under has been presented to his home Rotary Club of Melbourne.

JULIAN E. TOBEY is chairman of Bachrach



Tobey

the technical advisory board of Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., the co-operative research agency of the bituminous coal industry which is supported by nearly 300 coal companies and associations. He was senior engineering officer on battleship duty during World War I, and for 15 years was chief engineer at the Studebaker Corporation. He was later vice-president of the world's largest coal-marketing agency, and now manages a New York coal bureau.



Epperly

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JULY, 1948

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Rotary—A 'Down Under' View

WHEREIN ITS NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT

REAFFIRMS HIS BELIEF IN ITS SIMPLICITY AND EFFECTIVENESS.

ONCE I was asked to state, on the spur of the moment, what Rotary means to us in Australia. The best I could do was to say that it means the opportunity for service to our fellowmen through our vocations, and our communities, in the remarkable atmosphere of friendship and understanding engendered by Rotary.

Today I can do no better. Indeed, events of recent years and months but make it clearer that this is Rotary's mission because the great need of the world today is more friendship and understanding. Science has reduced the world to a very near neighborhood; the old indifference is no longer possible.

A friendly interest in others is the hallmark of Rotary and it starts in one's Club. Personally I am ever conscious of the great honor done me when I was made a Rotarian way back in 1927. Through it I have made grand friendships, and because of these alone I should never be able to pay my debt to Rotary. By contact with our fellow Rotarians, we gain added inspiration and eagerness for service. I hope Rotary never departs from this simple but vital principle.

But often we hear men ask, "Why doesn't Rotary use its power to do this or that?" Again, they say, "Why doesn't Rotary have courage to take sides?" For answer,

I would recall the fable of the golden goose. What would it profit the world—or Rotary—if we were to take sides and become a pressure group? In asserting our power, our friendships would be threatened, our house would soon be divided, and the decline of our unique world-wide movement would be under way.

I refer to the simplicity of Ro-

tary, for I am convinced that the Rotary policy is founded on an easily understood truth. It is expressed in our motto "Service above Self." Perhaps to new members, this appears vague, complex, or involved as we seek to translate it into activities. I must admit that at times I have thought this myself. This pitfall is avoided, though, if we believe in one simple idea—viz., that through acquaintance, and in friendship, we learn to live harmoniously and to deal equitably. There is nothing intricate about that.

We must have the Board, District Governors, Committees, the Secretariat, and the rules to carry on the organization, dealing as it does with some 6,500 Clubs; and we must have proper organization in these Clubs. But for the individual Rotarian, Rotary just means living right, paying in service the rent for the space we occupy. And what a reward for doing this! There is a joy in service which cannot be got from material things.

Yes, Rotary is a simple thing. It starts when we become so friendly with our fellow members that we just cannot help pulling our weight in the Club for their benefit. This experience in the art of living makes it natural to become so friendly with our associates in business, be they competitors or employees, that we just cannot help giving a fair deal to everyone all day and every day. Then as we grow, we develop such a friendly regard for our fellow citizens that we just cannot help making our contribution to the welfare of the community where we live.

As we do this, "our community" expands to take in other countries and we seek to promote amongst the peoples of the world understanding and co-operation.

Contemplation of world prob-

lems is apt to cause misgivings and weariness, but it is when we feel this way that we must stick.

And no one should think that his (or her) contribution will be negligible. It isn't the size of the dog in the fight that counts, it is the size of the fight in the dog!

Everybody can do something toward creating in his or her own circle kindly feelings rather than anger, happiness rather than misery, tolerance rather than intolerance, and the sum total makes all the difference. We are all challenged today to make ourselves, and influence those around us to be, the kind of friendly people fit to maintain what we all desire: a decent world to live in.

SO let us keep on developing our Rotary: in Club Service, providing the machinery by which the Club functions; in Vocational Service, by emphasizing the personal responsibility of each and every member to carry out his service to the public in accordance with the highest standards; in Community Service by specializing in service to youth; in International Service, by stimulating in every possible way our interest in world affairs, and working increasingly for the advancement of understanding, goodwill, and peace.

In Alaska's gold rush of '98 it was an unwritten law that travellers might freely use fuel they found at deserted cabins, *but* they must leave the woodpile higher than they found it. So it should be in Rotary.. Working earnestly on our program we shall achieve no miracles. But as we strive we shall be happy, for we shall possess the inner assurance that the world will be a bit better place because we have lived. Neither great wealth nor great fame can bring to a man a satisfaction that runs deeper.





The Pen Passes — from Ken to Angus

On July 1, Angus Mitchell enters—and Ken Guernsey leaves—the Presidency of Rotary International. You see them here on a recent afternoon in the President's office in Chicago. To give his successor a foretaste of his new rôle, Ken has pressed Angus into the President's chair and hands him the Presidential pen . . . along with some good-natured counsel about writer's cramp. For a biography of Angus of Australia see page 30.

DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH

Abolish the U.N. Security Council

YES!



Says José Arce

President of the General Assembly; Chief Delegate of Argentina to Security Council

NO!—Says



Oscar Lange

Chief Delegate of Poland to the United Nations Security Council

THE United Nations is an organization of 57 States, united in an avowed desire to create an era of well-being for all peoples. But its effectiveness is being jeopardized by the fact that any one of five Big Powers may thwart the will of the majority. This creeping paralysis is achieved through the so-called "veto" in the 11-member Security Council.

The legal basis for this anomaly is found in Article 27 of the United Nations Charter. It provides that decisions of the Security Council (on all but ordinary procedural matters) must be made by an affirmative vote of seven members, *including the concurring votes of the five Permanent Members of that body—China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States.*

Lack of the concurring vote of any one of these five constitutes a "veto."

It should be made clear that this veto power of the Big Five Permanent Members of the Security Council of the United Nations was put into the Charter over the very strong objection of many small and medium-sized nations represented at the San Francisco Conference. And the veto on amending the Charter was adopted by an even smaller majority. Many small powers abstained from voting.

Thus, these veto privileges were a concession to the Big Powers.

At San Francisco more than one representative of the Great Powers said "either we have the veto or we have no United Nations." Consequently, the medium and smaller nations, which are most interested in having a world organization in order to avoid being dragged into war, said to themselves: "If we have two evils, let us choose the lesser."

I do not dispute the point that the veto—ambiguously referred to by its advocates as "the principle of unanimity"—was originally intended to maintain peace and to keep differences from arising. But actually it has not promoted unanimity and latterly it has proved to be the chief stumbling block to the success of the United Nations.

This is no secret. It is known not only at Lake Success, but by the public everywhere. Because the United Nations was founded in the glare of invited publicity

and because the press and radio have kept the world informed, it is becoming clearer to all that peace does not depend on the veto, but upon the way in which nations—especially those with great strength—carry out their obligations.

This truth has been formally recognized by the General Assembly, wherein all 57 U. N. members have a voice and a vote. It has found itself so fettered and obstructed by the veto in the Security Council that twice it has made recommendations seeking relief from the rule of Great Power unanimity in the Security Council.

The first was passed in 1946 when the General Assembly requested the five Permanent Members of the Council to make every effort to ensure that the use of their special voting privilege did not impede the Council in reaching decisions promptly. The Assembly further urged the early adoption of practices and procedures to reduce the voting difficulties and to ensure the prompt and effective exercise of its functions by the Council.

The Security Council responded by referring the matter to its own Committee of Experts for consideration and suggestions.

In 1947, Australia inquired of the General Assembly concerning the degree to which its 1946 recommendations had been carried out.

China made proposals intended to implement effective functioning of the Security Council through procedural revisions.

For the Argentine delegation, I proposed a General Conference to amend the Charter in order to abolish the privilege of the veto.

These 1947 proposals, and consequent discussions, culminated in the adoption of a draft resolution from the United States, by which the General Assembly requested the newly established Interim Committee (the so-called "Little Assembly") to:

1. Consider "the problem of voting in the Security Council" and to take into account the proposals of the Argentine and China.
2. Consult with any Committee which the Security



Council Veto?

THE strongest executive power of any of the six "Principal Organs" in the United Nations is vested in the Security Council. But for this key body to take a decision on all but procedural matters, unanimity is necessary among the five Permanent Members—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and China.

It is upon this principle of unanimity of the five Great Powers in the Security Council that our organization has been based. It is with this principle of unanimity in mind that the Charter and the acts of accession by various countries to our organization have been signed. It lies at the very heart of the United Nations and any change in it would not only materially alter the structure of the organization, but would seriously jeopardize the effort of the countries of the world to coöperate to perpetuate peace through the United Nations.

The principle of the unanimity of the Great Powers was designed to serve two purposes, which, in turn, are reasons for its retention.

The first purpose is to provide for the execution of the decisions of the Security Council. Whether it be relished or not, it is a fact which has to be taken into account, that no decision of

Council may designate in the study of the problem.

3. Report with its conclusions to the third session of the General Assembly, in 1948.

Such proposals seem modest enough. But they have been castigated by those who hold that even to suggest reform for the Charter in the sense of changing, modifying, or qualifying the veto—whatever is attainable—is a violation of the Charter. They insist that the nations, having signed it, are bound to maintain it as it stands.

That is legalistic nonsense. Merely signing the Charter does not imply a binding contract if that contract carries with it slavelike conditions of adherence with no possibility of adapting it to fit new conditions. On the contrary, requests to study or to consider anew the question of the veto, *within the provisions of the Charter itself*, imply respect for it and a sincere desire that it succeed.

And there is reason for change. Two years of experience has demonstrated that the veto has been used in ways not contemplated by its advocates at San Francisco. In reviewing the work of the second 1947 regular session of the General Assembly, President Oswaldo Aranha, of Brazil, recognized the veto for the evil that it is. Observing that the use of majorities for the oppression of minorities strikes at the very foundation of democracy, he said:

"I do not exclude our submission to the necessity

the United Nations can really be put into practice unless all the Big Powers agree to support it and are in agreement with it.

The principle of the unanimity of the Great Powers in the Security Council gives legal expression to this basic fact. If the United Nations is to be effective, and not just an organization on paper designed for some academic purpose, this basic fact must be recognized. The brief but illuminating history of the United Nations reveals that wherever a decision—not only in the Security Council, but in any of the Principal Organs including the General Assembly—did not have the wholehearted support of all the Great Powers, such a decision has not really been implemented. That has been the case irrespective of whether the special veto privileges of the Great Powers embodied in Article 27 of the Charter, pertaining to the Security Council, were in operation or not.

One typical case of that kind occurred in 1946 when the question of post-UNRRA relief was discussed in the Second Committee of the General Assembly. It was proposed to create a new international relief organization to operate as an agency of the United Nations. All but three members of the United Nations were in favor of such an organization. It happened, however, that one of the Big Powers, whose importance in world economy is very great indeed, announced that it would not take part in such an organization. This announcement was sufficient to cause all the other delegations to decide not to proceed with the proposal, although it had the support of all United Nations members except three.

No formal right of veto existed here, but the moment that one of the Great Powers decided not to coöperate it was clear that it was useless to push the matter further.

We have had two other examples in the General Assembly—a resolution on the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa and another resolution on Spain. We had the necessary majority, but the effect of one or two negative votes of the Great Powers was to encourage the Government of the Union of South Africa and, in the case of the resolution on Spain, the Government of Argentina not

[Continued on page 56]

of the concurrent vote of the five Permanent Members in special cases regulated by the Charter. But I believe that just as we accept this rule, so is it necessary that the Permanent Members equally accept the majority decisions. It would be an indefensible contradiction to reject the decision of the majority and, at the same time, demand respect for the veto of the five Permanent Members"

Nor was Secretary General Trygve Lie directing himself to the simultaneous meeting of Foreign Ministers in London, as has been suggested, when he said in his summation remarks:

"It cannot be repeated too often that the United Nations was founded on the assumption that the major powers would be in substantial [Continued on page 56]

Gasoline from Coal—Soon!

PERHAPS WITHIN TEN YEARS YOU'LL GET SYNTHETIC FUEL

WHEN YOU TELL YOUR FILLING-STATION MAN, "FILL 'ER UP!"

By Julian E. Tobey

*Chairman, Technical Advisory Board,
Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.*

ABOUT a century ago our forefathers began using in their lamps, instead of whale oil, the oil distilled from coal. They called it "coal oil"; with the advent of plentiful petroleum the new name became "kerosene." History has a way of repeating itself and today "coal oil" is coming back with a "new look." Sooner than you think—perhaps within ten years!—your automobile will run on liquefied coal.

Fortunately, Nature's coal bins are large and well filled. Civilization has learned to rely heavily not only on solid coal as a fuel, but on the 200,000 products chemists have wrung from coal—aspirin, sulfa drugs, insecticides, artificial flavors, dyestuffs, nylon, fertilizer, explosives, to name a few. But the importance of coal in the past is only a hint of the rôle it is to have in the future.

Petroleum and natural gas are bracketed with coal in the mind of the scientist because of their chemical kinship in carbon and

hydrogen which spell *energy*. But petroleum and gas resources are limited, whereas there is a superabundance of coal.

Consider petroleum. The world's demand for it is enormous and is expanding phenomenally. In the United States, for example, the consumption rate is 5½ million barrels daily and for several years has increased more rapidly than new domestic sources have been located. Costs of exploration and drilling run higher and higher as wells are sunk deeper and deeper. South America, Indonesia, and other parts of the world have oil, but the great oil-using nations know it is imprudent policy to rely heavily on imports, as Uncle Sam learned when he was caught short on natural rubber and tin in the war with Japan. Even a local war would immobilize the great oil reservoir in Arabia.

So the world is turning to synthetic fuels to bolster its supply of petroleum. First type to become commercially produced will

be from natural gas. Already two projects are under way to manufacture from natural gas such needed products as high-octane gasoline, fuel oils, and by-product bulk chemicals (different alcohols, alehydes, etc.). The one in Brownsville, Texas, is being built by Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., and should be operating by the Summer of 1949. A much larger one is projected by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for the great Hugoton natural-gas field in western Kansas.

In the long view, however, the natural-gas supply is in the same plight as crude oil. It faces the same kind of depletion. Natural gas is the gaseous phase of liquid petroleum, and much of the time they flow out of the same oil well together. Moreover, the United States is heedlessly consuming this precious, exhaustible fuel resource which, in my opinion, should be conserved for those functions of society it serves best—as home cooking and special industrial purposes. It seems wanton to burn natural gas under steam boilers, especially in the Eastern States where coal abounds. It would be enlightened self-interest were the U.S.A. to decide to set aside substantial reserves of natural gas for the future manufacture of synthetic oil.

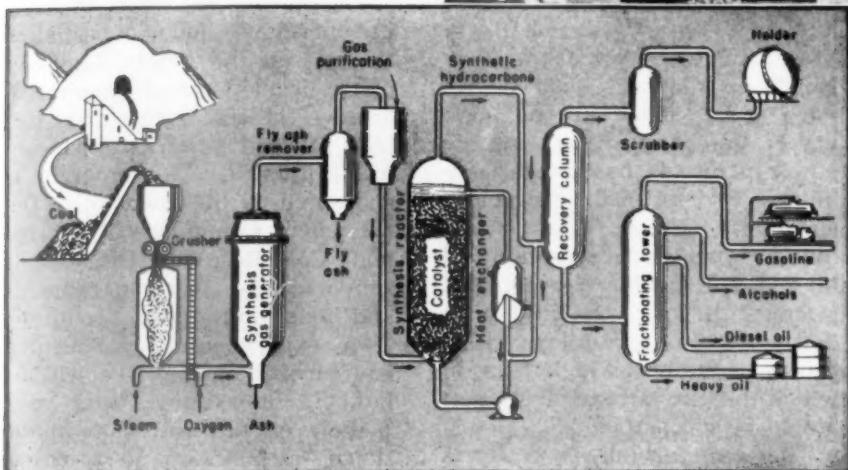
Not to be overlooked in the search for new fuel oils is oil shale. America has mountains of it, especially in Colorado and Utah. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has a pilot plant in Colorado for making shale oil which, strictly speaking, is not a synthetic but rather a petroleum-like fluid resulting from cooking the oil-bearing slatelike rock and condensing the resultant vapors. Shale oil presents refining problems, but will produce good grades of heating oils.

But it is black coal that is the



This is Colorado—and the cliff is oil shale. It's being converted into useful products in this demonstration plant which is located near the town called Rifle.

"white hope" for keeping automobiles, trucks, farm tractors, Diesel engines, and airplanes running. By Bureau of Mines estimate, coal and lignite comprise 98.8 percent of the U. S. mineral fuel energy reserves, excluding atomic-power elements. Petroleum constitutes .2 percent; natural gas, .2 percent; and oil shale, .8 percent. Sub-bituminous and lignite exist enormously in the Dakotas-Montana-Wyoming region, and it is toward these that the oil companies are taking a contemplative look. Bituminous coal is widely distributed geographically. The Appalachian region is one of the world's great



coal-bearing regions. Illinois, Indiana, and western Kentucky are great fields.

An educated guess as to the world's known coal reserves is something like 7,500,000 million metric tons! The American hemisphere has more than half the world's known coal reserves. Europe has about 11 percent, Asia over 29 percent, and the remainder is deposited over Africa and Oceania. China also is believed to have a great coal potential.

Oil-from-coal goes back to the time of World War I with the pioneer hydrogenation process in Germany. When the greatest of all conflicts came, Hitler's mechanized machine fought on synthetic gasoline made from inferior

brown coal—or lignite—with the newer Fischer-Tropsch synthesis-gas method figuring eminently in its production.

Although postwar engineering has a Fischer-Tropsch basis, the modern technique is so much better that it deserves to be identified by a name of its own. "Hydrocol" is the designation of its sponsor, P. C. Keith, of Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., who has pioneered the engineering on forthcoming commercial plants for making synthetic gasoline, synthetic fuel oils, and by-product bulk chemicals from natural gas and coal as raw materials. Whether called Hydrocol or by another name, it is a greatly improved Fischer-Tropsch technique. The U. S. Bureau of Mines is experimenting with making synthetic gasoline from coal by the different process which chemical engineers call hydrogenation. The pilot plant is in Louisiana, Missouri.

Oil-from-coal is, however, already beginning its pioneering of a great new industry. The Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Com-

pany, the world's largest, is planning the commercial manufacture from Pennsylvania bituminous of high-octane gasoline, fuel oils, high-heat-content gas and by-product chemicals. Its venture will create a new community near Pittsburgh, where there are labor supply, abundant coal, and nearby markets to make it commercially attractive. During Wintertime the process will concentrate on heating gas and in warm weather, when gasoline demands are largest, the process will concentrate on synthetic gasoline. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is collaborating on the pilot plant, which should be up by latter 1948, to develop the commercial technique. Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., has completed the preparatory engineering for another coal-liquefaction plant to be located in the Union of South Africa.

Coal's "new look" has many variations. A novel one is to *gasify coal* in its underground seam, without mining it. This Summer the Bureau of Mines and the Alabama Power Company are experimenting again with it in a 30-inch coal seam. Through controlled combustion a gaseous mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen is produced—the same

basic "feed gas" of the Fischer-Tropsch process—for chemical conversion into synthetic crude oil. Underground gasification of coal may be able to exploit coal seams which are presently too thin or uneconomic to mine, as well as worked-out mine areas in which some coal remains. There have been reports of ambitious experiments in Europe.

Should underground combustion not prove feasible, all the more importance attaches to the mechanized efficiency of bituminous mining, as developed in the United States. It supports the highest wage structure of any major industry on which the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics collects earnings data, with thousands of coal miners earning \$400, \$500, and some even \$600 a month. Its productivity per man-day is five times the British coal miner's in underground operation. A modern bituminous mine today is really an underground mass-production factory, using railroads, elaborate conveyor-belt

systems, and machines which extract and load, thus minimizing hand labor.

In 1947 the United States achieved a record bituminous output of 620 million net tons, or 43 percent of the world total, while exporting overseas an extraordinary 48 million tons of solid fuel (including anthracite, coke), largely to war-shocked Europe. Its productive capacity is about 700 million tons a year, so when synthetic liquid fuels become commercial, the bituminous industry must take on a great new potential demand for the earthen carbonaceous energy substance. It is in point that lower ranks and grades of coal are satisfactory for the making of synthetic gasoline.

As solid fuel, coal has a "new look." In the coal business we have great hopes in the coming of the practical gas turbine power plant. It has great possibilities for railroad, stationary, and marine power. The gas turbine's principles are exemplified in the spectacular jet-propelled aircraft. In fact, jet propulsion developed the metal alloys which can withstand the high heat in which the gas turbine must operate to be efficient.

The gas turbine is really a "superheated air" turbine in

which fuel, either oil or probably pulverized coal, is burned to heat up the working fluid (air) to the 1,300° F. operational range. It is simple, compact, and light of weight. It requires no water, thus avoiding the costly auxiliary equipment of steam power. Labor attention is small, and it operates smokelessly. Because it requires no water, the gas turbine appears to be a natural for stationary power plants where water is scarce or alkaline.

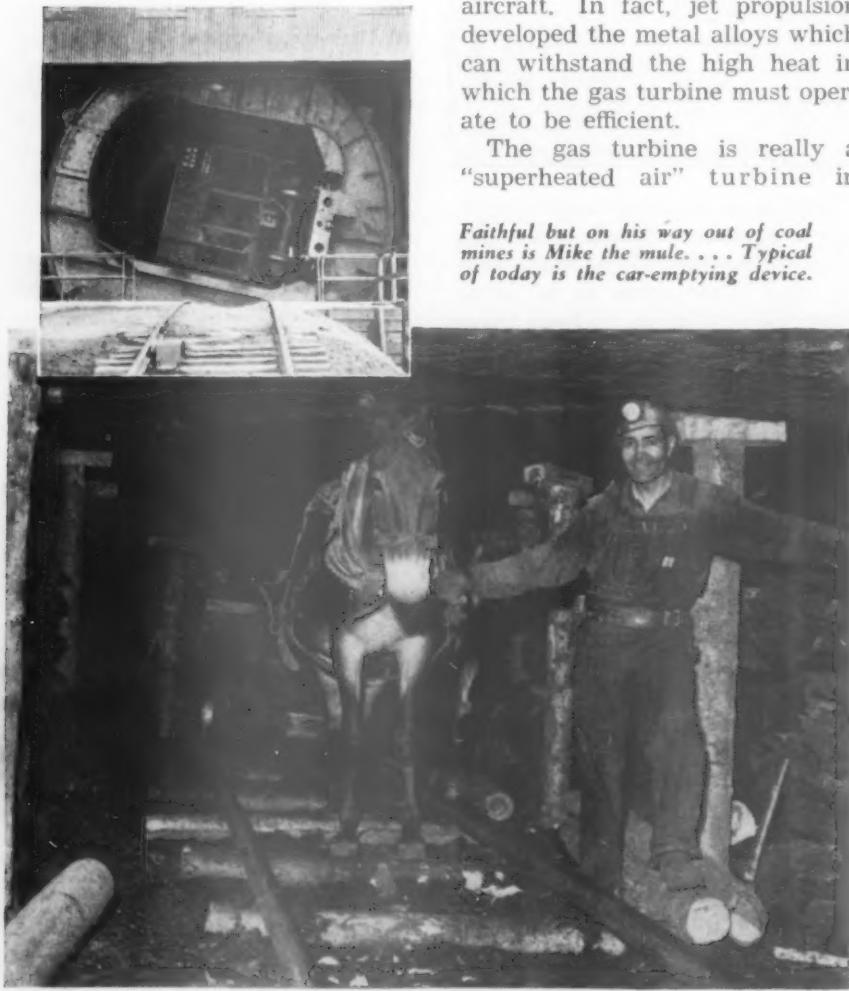
The first gas turbine railroad locomotives (oil burners) should be ready for road testing in a few months. If the gas turbine will burn powder-fine coal, however, it will have a cheaper and abundant fuel in terms of heating energy per dollar of cost. For this reason the nearly 3-million-dollar developmental program to achieve the coal-burning gas turbine railroad locomotive has unusual interest. The program is sponsored by the Locomotive Development Committee of Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., and is supported by nine big railroads and four bituminous producers. Two experimental coal-burning gas turbine locomotives will be built in due course, after completion of the full-scale operational testing, now in progress, of the coal-handling apparatus.

The science of coal utilization progresses in many ways. There are new types of automatic stokers, for automaticity of operation is our research aim for coal-burning equipment. Anti-smoke devices are promoted for railroad engines and factory power plants. The conventional reciprocating steam railroad locomotive is being continually improved.

Some envision the day when gas turbine power plants may be located at coal mines and, where markets are near enough, the electricity output sent over transmission lines to urban and industrial consumers. Up to now the problem of water supply has often confined the generation of electricity in great quantities to locations distant from the fuel coal sources.

There is an alluring possibility in the electric heat pump, a device which employs the reversible refrigeration cycle to manufacture year-round indoor climate

Faithful but on his way out of coal mines is Mike the mule. . . Typical of today is the car-emptying device.



Photos: Acme

regulation for homes and offices. Like the kitchen electric refrigerator, it produces coolness during hot weather, then can reverse to make warmth during cold weather. This could become a big thing in regions where electricity is inexpensive and the extremes are not wide between Winter and Summer temperatures.

More customers are consuming more electricity apiece than ever before. Most of the new generating capacity—the U. S. power and light industry is busy on a 6-billion-dollar five-year expansion!—will be coal-fired steam boiler plants. Within five years the electric utilities will use 30 percent more coal a year, but the coal is there!

The solid-coal problem—a big one in itself—is being solved: what users of liquid fuels want to know is that they will not be caught short. It is reassuring that the oil companies have devoted many millions of dollars to research on synthetic liquid fuels. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has been granted a second 30 million dollars to continue its significant scientific studies. The world's largest coal company has declared itself in. The Congress of the United States is considering governmental assistance, in the interest of national security, in the form of subsidized commercial shale oil and coal-liquefaction plants. It requires a good year and a half of preparatory engineering for a synthetic oil plant, but within ten years synthetic fuels should be an important reality.

What of atomic power? Perhaps much. But don't forget that neither gasoline nor heating gas can be made from uranium and the chances are that a railroad locomotive will never run on uranium.* Whatever our breathtaking achievements of jet propulsion, aerial speed faster than sound, guided missiles, the electron microscope, television, medical atomic isotopes, and synthesized vitamins, it appears that the abundance of coal will be our main reliance for the essential energy without which civilization cannot endure.

*See *Atomic Power for Peace*, by Samuel K. Allison, THE ROTARIAN for July, 1946.

INSURANCE HAS LONG WHISKERS



IF YOU think insurance is something modern, you're wrong. No one knows who started this device to outwit fate, but in simple forms it was flourishing among merchants of Lombardy (Northern Italy) in the 13th Century. Their frail ships, homeward-bound from India with valuable cargoes, ran a gantlet of pirates and typhoons and sea monsters almost as real as if they actually existed. Insurance helped many a merchant keep afloat though his ship went down.

The Italians took the idea to England, establishing offices on Lombard Street in London. The English caught on fast—with the famous Lloyd's organization springing up. It has had a remarkable influence upon British seaborne trade, even advising the Admiralty on the number of armed ships needed to protect ships it had insured. At one time Lloyd's had policies of more than £ 600,000 on ships bearing gold and silver from Mexico.

The London Fire of 1666 made insurance popular. The "new look" of those candle-lighted days presented a problem. Women WOULD swish flimsy and excess garments—so husbands insured spouses against burning up. Horses could be insured against being killed, disabled, or stolen. Travelling merchants took out insurance protection against highwaymen. One firm would gamble that a man's death would not be caused by too much rum.

A traveller about to set out for distant lands often would deposit money with a broker—who kept it if he failed to return. But if he came back, he collected double or treble. Undoubtedly it added piquancy to the journey for the tourist to know that at home someone was betting three to one against his safe return.

For a while insurance degenerated into gambling. Policies were sold on the chance of escape of political prisoners from the Tower of London, or upon their recapture; on Napoleon's campaigns; on the lives of great men. It was possible for a humble clerk to buy a policy on the life of an earl or duke. As a result of widespread gambling in such policies, stringent laws were passed prohibiting them entirely.

Life insurance in America began in 1749. The Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia set up an organization—still existing—to provide annuities to widows and orphans of ministers. Despite this sponsorship, religious prejudice retarded the development of insurance in the United States. Some clergymen denounced it as impious and a form of gambling. Nevertheless, by 1843, life-insurance firms began to flourish.

Drama was injected into their history by the '49 gold rush to California—across the continent, via Panama, or around Cape Horn. Thousands died of Indian attacks, disease, or accidents. And premiums

were high—often 10 percent of the face value of contracts sold to the Argonauts.

Guesswork is reduced to the minimum in insurance today. It's a complex, heavily financed science covering a remarkable variety of risks.* But once an 18th Century English squire was refused a policy because he was "too full of health and therefore a likely victim of apoplexy."

—Louise Belote Dawe



*For an account of how it functions in a major disaster, see *Recovery at Texas City*, by Paul W. Kearney, THE ROTARIAN for March, 1948.

Talking Skeletons

SHERLOCK HOLMES WAS PRETTY GOOD,
BUT HE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT BONES NOW TELL!

By Wilton Marion Krogman
Physical Anthropologist, University of Pennsylvania

HERE they are! A skull and lower jaw, with gleaming white teeth grinning in the eternal mockery of death in life; several long bones of arms and legs; a pelvic bone; a shoulder blade; a few backbones and ribs; and miscellaneous small bones of hands and feet. Lifeless, inanimate bones spread out on a tarpaulin. What secrets were buried with them?

That's where I come into the picture, for I'm a "bone detective." It is my job in murder cases to find out not "whodunit?" but, rather, "whosit?" I work on bones that have long been dead, so that all flesh is gone, or where decomposition is far advanced. I also work in cases of dismemberment, extensive mutilation, or burning. In short, my work begins where ordinary methods of identification stop or fail.

When I'm called in on a case, there are three main questions to be answered: (1) how old was the individual at the time of death?; (2) what was the sex?; (3) what was the stock, or race, or (less likely) the nationality? There are subsidiary questions such as stature, weight, and so on, but these are the big three, as it were.

Let me draw a case or two from my files to illustrate specific points in this science of bone detection, which, by the way, represents but one of many ways in which technology is making a new attack on old problems. In this instance the old problem is the unsocial person, the criminal, crime.

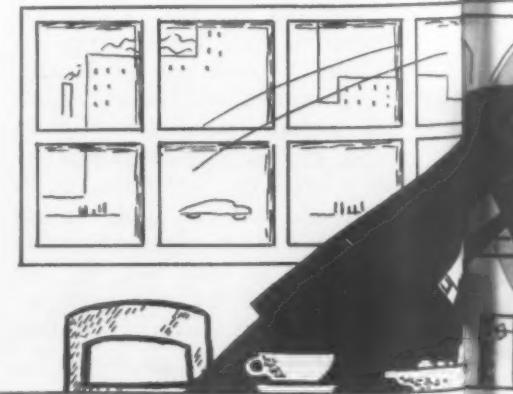
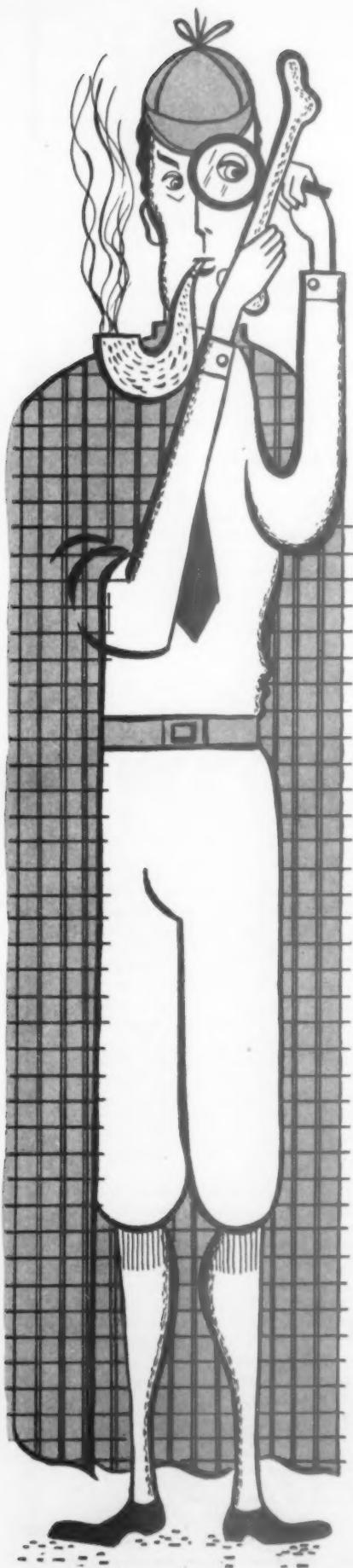
We'll take, first, "The Case of the Runaway Millionaire," where age at time of death was the important factor. In 1921 a teenaged boy ran away from his home in Wewoka, Oklahoma. He was

part Negro, part Seminole. Being part Indian he was a ward of the Federal Government and, as such, entitled to about a quarter section of land in what formerly had been Indian Territory.

Two weeks after he ran away a young lad answering to his general description was killed "flipping a freight" in Blue Mountain, Arkansas. A hastily impanelled coroner's jury announced a verdict of "death due to misadventure." The mangled remains were then thrust into a hole dug right there, by the side of the railroad track. No box, no ceremony, no tears.

In 1923 the land allotted the missing boy brought in an oil gusher. By 1929 accrued principal and royalties reached, I was told, nearly 15 million dollars. For some legal reason not quite clear to me it became necessary to establish death, to produce the *corpus delicti*. Accordingly a court order for exhumation was granted.

On a cold, rainy, dreary morning in March a party assembled at the scene of the 1921 accident and burial. There were about 25 men —lawyers, doctors, anatomists,



"Feeling rather 'cocky,' I said, 'Five will te

and laborers. The digging began, in Arkansas gumbo clay that clung to shovels and diggers alike. It was not long before a shovel struck a resistant object, and soon a mud-encrusted bone was handed up, then another, and another, and another. The expert for the oil company (the plaintiff) made a cursory examination and said, "Male—over 30."

If he were right, these bones could not be those of the missing teen-aged boy. But a physician retained by the missing boy's father (the defendant) took out his penknife and cleaned one of the bones, a forearm bone. As he did so, the end of the bone fell free. He ascertained that it had not fractured off—it was loose, it had never united with the main shaft of the bone. If this were so, then the bone belonged to an individual less than 20 years of age. He said nothing, but got in touch with the distinguished anatomist, the late Dr. T. Wingate Todd, with whom I was then associated at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

SEVERAL months later, armed with a court order for reëxhumation, I went to Oklahoma. After careful study I gave my opinion: *age*, about midway between 18-19 years; *sex*, male; *race*, one-half Negro, one-half Indian (I did not guess which tribe); *height*, 5 feet 5½ inches. In 1930 this testimony was accepted by the court and judgment entered for the defendant. The boy was actually 18 years, 7 months old, and 5 feet 6 inches tall. I had scored a veritable bullseye!

The human skeleton, you see, is

its own calendar, registering the biological years with astounding accuracy, providing illness or some endocrine imbalance has not interfered. Let me enumerate the age indicators in the human skeleton: (1) appearance and union of "centers of ossification," or centers of bone growth; (2) calcification and eruption of the teeth; (3) age changes in the pubic symphysis—that is, the point of articulation, in the midline and in the front, of the right and left pubic bones of the pelvis; (4) suture closure, or the progressive ossification of the cartilage between adjacent skull bones, especially those of the vault or roof of the skull; (5) "lipping" of long bones and vertebrae—the piling up of excess bone on the outer rim of articular or contact surfaces; (6) textural or vascular changes within the bones, especially pelvis and shoulder blades, best observed via the X ray. Thus, from birth to death, the skeleton proclaims the march of biological time. He who is skilled may tell time with almost unbelievable accuracy.

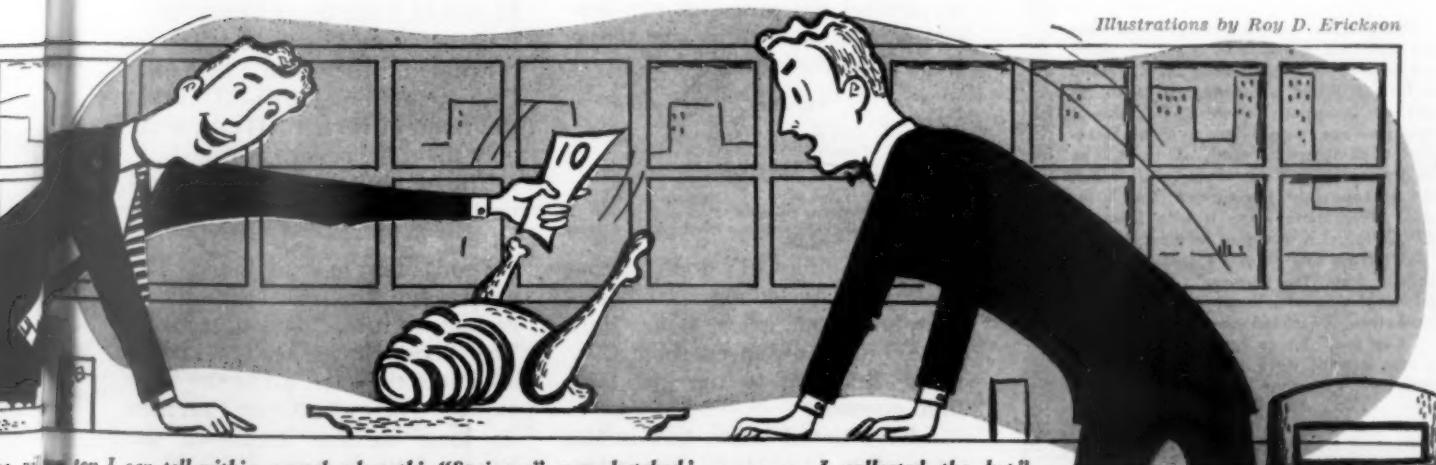
In the case of the missing teenager I relied almost solely upon the union of the centers of ossification, noting how the ends of the long bones were not united, in process of uniting, or united with the shafts. It was simply a matter of tabulating these factors in all the bones, and then referring to my established normal skeletal timetable. I was *within one month* of the actual age. One noon during that case, by the way, we had a Spring-chicken dinner. Feeling rather "cocky," I said, "Five will get you ten that

I can tell within a week when this 'Springer' was hatched." Well, the hotel manager checked with the poultry dealer, he with the one who incubated the chickens, and I was six days off—but still within the week! I collected the bet.

That afternoon the cross-examination was very mild. "I don't know whether or not you were bluffing this noon," said the plaintiff's counsel, "but I figured that if you could be that good on a chicken, you would be 'hell on wheels' with human bones. So I decided not to give you too much opportunity to impress the court."

I HAVE mentioned the late Dr. Todd, who was professor of anatomy at Western Reserve. For ten years I was associated as student and colleague with him and together we worked on many another fascinating problem of the age of bones. There was, for example, our study, by means of X-ray pictures, of the bones of Tutankhamen and his father-in-law, Akhenaten, Egyptian kings of the 12th Century B.C. "Tut's" bones were easy; he was about 18 at time of death. Akhenaten, however, posed a nice problem. History says he was well over 30 at death, but his bone age could not be assessed higher than 21 years! Which was right—history or science? Both, probably. It appears that Akhenaten was one of those rare cases of endocrine disturbances where the calendar years go on, but where time, measured biologically, stands still.

Perhaps you have heard of the



"I can tell within a week when this 'Springer' was hatched." . . . I collected the bet."

Putting HUMAN NATURE to Work

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication).—Eds.

Does it pay to be honest in your advertising? Yes—judging from the crowds which packed a Hastings, Nebraska, theater after it billed the following program on its marquee:

"Double Feature"

One Good Show & One Stinker."

People trusted the word of a manager who admitted one of the shows was good and one was poor.

B. Ford Parker, Hastings, Nebr.



Years ago a young employee of mine kept asking for a wage increase. I turned him down each time. Finally I decided to discharge him. Then one day he strode into my office and announced:

"I've just figured out why you keep refusing to increase my wages. You think I'm not worth any more."

"You've analyzed the situation perfectly," I told him. "Wages are earned, not donated."

From then on his attitude changed. He began making himself increasingly useful and, hence, better paid. Finally he had a chance for a better job at a higher salary. Today he is near the top of his trade.

Chas. L. Bigler, Goodland, Kans.



The woman who first discovered that the way to a man's heart is via his stomach was no wiser than Druggist X. When a farmer asked a cleaner to leave his suit at Druggist Y's store, because it would be open late Saturday night, Druggist Y demurred. "Well, all right," he finally said; "this one time only." When the cleaner told the farmer, the latter said, "Next time leave it with Druggist X." Druggist X was glad to do the favor. "But let me pay you," he said, "then I'll collect from the farmer." The cleaner said that was unnecessary: he would bill his patron. X insisted pleasantly.

"You see," he said, "everytime I get a man into my store he's a potential customer—if I've done him a favor!"

Roy Palmer, Ottawa, Ill.

far-famed Todd Collection of Human Skeletons. I had free access to it, of course—2,200 American white male and female skeletons; 1,100 American Negro male and female skeletons. Of each of them *age, sex, and race were known*. I learned that skull and long bones, the former especially, proclaimed race in unmistakable terms.

The Negro skull is long, narrow, with vault height low relative to length and breadth; the orbits tend to be rectangular, rather than squared or rounded; the nasal aperture is relatively and absolutely wide; the entire facial skeleton tends to slope downward and forward. The Negro pelvis is narrow, "a pedestal for a narrow torso, rather than a basin for a broad (white) torso," as Todd put it. The Negro forearm bones are a bit longer relative to the upper-arm bone, and the shinbone longer relative to the thigh bone.

Which brings us to "The Case of the Lady in the Culvert"—where determination of race was the problem. In August, 1931, on the outskirts of Cleveland, some youngsters were playing in a drainage culvert recently eroded by heavy rains and stumbled upon a few bones. Upon investigation they proved to be human foot bones. I was called in and soon uncovered a complete skeleton. A few years before, a young white woman, key witness in a murder trial, had disappeared. The police thought that these might be her remains. However, I was able to demonstrate almost at once that this was impossible, for the bones showed evidence of Negro-white mixture.

Later I carried out my analysis and presented my findings. Here, in parallel columns, are my first statements, as against my tentative "actual" findings:

Statement	Tentative
Age	30-35 years
Sex	Female
Race	½ Negro, ½ white
Stature	5' 6 1/2"
Weight	120 pounds
Build	Moderately slender
Time of death	Buried approximately 18 months
	Missing about 2 years

To this day I don't know whether Cleveland authorities ever found out whose bones they were, but I convinced them they never belonged to the girl they first guessed.

I have heard bones talk in the Case of the Cobbler's Basement,

the Case of the Forest Preserve Pyre, and so on, but I have already cited cases enough to illustrate how precise is the growing science of catching up with the criminal. The "bone detective" is keeping pace with the chemist, the ballistics expert, and other highly trained men who are helping society to apprehend the evildoer and, perhaps, thwart the individual who in a moment of passion is tempted to violence.

But we were too late to head off the famous tragedy of the "Princes of the Tower." On June 25, 1483, Edward V ended his reign, and, with his brother, Richard, Duke of York, disappeared into the Tower of London, never to emerge alive. History records that they were suffocated by pillows at the order of Richard III, whose reign ended August, 1485. Some historians feel that Richard's successor, Henry VII, was the murderer. If, as most generally accepted, the Princes were murdered in August, 1483, by order of Richard III, then Edward would have been aged 12 years and nine months, and his brother, Richard, would have been within a few days of his tenth birthday.

IN 1674 some bones, obviously those of children, were found in the Tower. Charles II accepted them as being those of the Princes, and ordered them placed in an urn in the Chapel of Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey.

In 1933 the urn was opened under direction of the Church. An English anatomist, Professor W. Wright, employing scientific methods of age assessment, identified two children, the one "somewhere between the ages of 12 and 13," the other about "midway between 9 and 11." It was concluded, therefore, that the Princes met death in 1483, during the reign of Richard III, presumably upon his order.

The findings of science had verified the facts of history to the letter!

Dead men tell no tales? The chap who first said that didn't reckon on the "bone detective"! The bones have always known all. Now they tell all to the bone expert. The evil murderer that men do long outlives them—in the bones of the victims!



Ahead, the Highest Hurdle

THE FUTURE IS OURS—EACH OF US MUST BUILD

WITH HOPE, INTELLIGENCE, TOLERANCE.

By F. W. Steere

Industrialist and Engineer

ONLY A few generations back we were burning women as witches. We were "curing" insanity by unspeakable tortures. We believed we could drive out the devils. In the early days of the gas business, certain zealots bitterly opposed lighting streets at night. They argued it would increase immorality. People, they declared, would roam the streets of the town when they should be at home in bed.

But do not blame human nature for such suffering and for such absurdity. Rather, blame defective ideas and racial immaturity.

Look, for instance, at the field of economics. Note there how our ideas as to what is sound business have evolved. Exploitation and piracy were the approved and respected methods of carrying on commerce in the days when trade was looked upon as a private adventure rather than as a national necessity. Today it is axiomatic that business, to be sound, must be mutually profitable. Not all business, of course, has put this theory into practice, but at least the backward group dwindles yearly.

Almost everyone agrees that general acceptance of a philosophy based on "How much can I give?" rather than "How much can I get?" would completely solve our social, economic, and political problems. Is the step from piracy to mutually profitable relations in business any greater than the step from the latter to *voluntarily* maintaining an economic balance between production and purchasing power (which is our present major problem)? The crux of the whole matter lies in *voluntarily* preserving that balance. When we can adjust our thinking to this change, we will be "on our way."

As a species, we seem to have reached the transition period from

an expansional to a restrictional evolution—from the provincialism of the past to the cosmopolitanism of the future. Millions of species of animals and innumerable races of men have faced this hurdle which now confronts us. None has ever leaped it. None has ever been able to put into continuous practice the simple idea: we must

give in order to get. No species or race has ever been so well equipped as we are.

We have within our grasp the perpetual dream of mankind—the escape from the evils, the boredom,

and the drudgery of repetitious toil. That this transition to a higher form of economic life calls for a higher order of intelligence is obvious. Whether we have the intelligence to adjust ourselves to this new era becomes an intensely practical and personal question. It is not going to be settled in our capitals—but in the conduct of our individual affairs.

If I should say that there is not an industry that could not greatly increase the largest net earnings in its history within the next 18 months, it would sound like a salesmen's "pep talk." Yet, such a statement is conservative. Industry's present profits are "puny" beside what they can and should be. Perhaps instead of taxing surplus profits it would be more logical to tax businesses that do not know how to make a profit. By intelligent use of adequate incentives, almost anything can be accomplished.

A study of successful industries invariably shows some practical application of the incentive theory. Dozens of industries, many of them household words, list among their greatest assets the or-

ganization policies which have made their companies great. Economists from Adam Smith to the present have maintained that low wages do not in the long run result in low costs.

It may be a long time before the majority of businessmen accept the philosophy that the greatest prosperity for all will result from *voluntarily* maintaining the economic balance between production and purchasing power by building up purchasing power, not by limiting production.

In spite of temporary handicaps, the trend is in the right direction. Yes, we have scratched the surface, and the future will bring profit sharing whether business likes it or not.

Business, if it wants to, can handle the sharing of the profits itself, and can benefit through all the by-products of expanding industries, increased dividends, higher incomes, and general prosperity. If business does not handle it, the sharing of the profits will *continue* to be handled for business and will continue to be distributed crudely as well as expensively.

Evolution goes on in civilization today as it always has except that its tempo has been greatly accelerated. The problems which face man today are, finally, personal problems. Organized declarations in behalf of the public weal, whether they come from political parties, churches, or national constitutions, avail nothing if the individual who subscribes to them does not truly reflect them in his daily conduct. One fact is inescapable:

Whatever the future may be, we are making it; for it, we are individually responsible.



A Zoo for You!

A WISCONSIN ROTARIAN TELLS HOW

TO BUILD ONE EASILY. HIS CITY DID.

By Frederick S. Brandenburg

Governor, District 144; Rotarian, Madison, Wis.

A FLOCK of Canada geese was flapping north one recent Spring. Suddenly a big gander peeled off from the formation and swooped to earth. He had heard from a pond below the honk of a Canada goose. The lady, he discovered, was lonely. So he tarried and married her.

Until that moment the community zoo of Madison, Wisconsin, had had only one Canada goose. Now it had two, and the handsome couple lived happily ever after in our waterfowl enclosure until death did them part.

That was the easiest acquisition our zoo ever made. Yet, by means only a little more difficult, we have gathered together 355 mammals, birds, and reptiles, and 230 fish to form what many zoo people say is one of the finest little zoos anywhere.

I want to tell you about our zoo

—how we built it, what it means to our children, how it brings people to town, how much it costs—because you will see that there could be a zoo for you, too, if you haven't one, whether you live in a town of 700, or 700,000—or 70,000 like Madison.

Drive out to Henry Vilas Park in Madison. Then set your ears for the squawk of the pheasant and the roar of the lion and follow these sounds. They will lead you to a five-acre corner of the park where in fences, cages, pits, ponds, and half a dozen trim small buildings dwells about every kind of animal you could name offhand from a dancing mouse to an African elephant. You are now in Henry Vilas Park Zoo—the pride and joy of small boys, tired mothers, city fathers, college professors, and the Henry Vilas Park Zoological Society. And all of it grew from a small herd of deer.

That's what we started with in 1913—a half dozen deer someone had brought out of our own Wisconsin woods. The sight of those native animals on the meadow in the park gave other Madisonians an idea and along they came with rabbits, foxes, pheasants, coyotes, ducks, turtles, and even a couple of canaries from home cages. We were on our way.

"It proved the right start," says Fred Winkelman. "Any town that is going to build a zoo and do it on a shoestring should start out mainly with native animals which do not eat expensive goods and do not require heated quarters." Fred was director of our home-made zoo from its birth until his retirement a year ago.

Harold D. Hayes, who succeeded him, agrees implicitly. "Why is it," he muses, "that people who want to start zoos think first of the bizarre creatures—the giraffe and the elephant and the duckbilled platypus? No, start with creatures



A "ship of the desert" and its handler.

from your own fields and streams and forests."

He goes on to add that new-zoo founders in North America would do well to consider bison, elk, foxes, deer, raccoons, porcupines, and so on—all of which can be obtained through State conservation departments or from farmers who find them prowling their woodlands. Throw in a few hardy little rhesus monkeys obtained from other zoos, he says, and you're well begun.

Then the two of them—Fred and Harold—tell you how it's a matter of wise trading, gifts, and births among the animals that builds up and maintains a zoo population, how *Madison almost never buys an animal*. A surplus of black-bear cubs developed in our zoo 20 years ago, so we gave four to Chicago's famous Brookfield Zoo which was then abuilding. Brookfield later handsomely repaid the debt with a leopard, two lion cubs, two lions, and an honest-to-goodness gnu, a dour-faced member of the African antelope family. What a field day that was for everybody—for true zoo lovers as well as for wags who went around spreading the good



What, no crackerjack? It's one of the two polar bears in Madison's community zoo.



Photo: (right) Harrington
and craftsmen gave the dromedary to the Madison zoo.

"gnus" about the new gnu. Such trades, at any rate, go on all the time in the zoo world.

I mentioned a dancing mouse. We have five of them, not just one, and it says in our records that they were donated by a Miss M. Vernig, of Madison. Move down that list and you read that it was the Zor Shrine Temple that give us our two dromedary camels, the United States Department of Interior that contributed our three mountain-lion cubs. Yes, once you get a community zoo-minded you will find people streaming to you with zoological gifts.

"Before the war," recalls Director Hayes, "practically everyone who went to Florida would ship an alligator home to an unsuspecting friend. Then after the joke had worn off, the recipients would bring their crocodilians to us. Finally we had to cry 'enough!'"

Annie was our biggest gift. She was our elephant and came to us from the late Alfred Ringling, who with his brothers got their start in the circus business at the little city of Baraboo, just a few miles north of Madison. Our zoo attendants taught Annie a repertoire of tricks which she performed for



The romping raccoon makes a good exhibit for small-city zoos. He is fun to watch, eats lightly, and often costs nothing. These three were given Madison's zoo.



Big Annie and small boy. A Ringling brother gave the elephant to Madison. She was full of tricks, but expensive. Ate \$1.75 in food a day.

years to the delight of Madisonians. I write of Annie in the past tense because she died, at age 51, just as I began this article. Madison newspapers at once set up an Annie's Friends Fund for the purchase of a new Annie . . . and pennies and dollars from kiddies and adults have swelled it to \$3,000.

And how Nature helps stock a zoo! Into our zoo last year were born a green monkey, a camel, an elk, five fallow deer, two aoudads, two colts, two Canada geese, and two sika. When there's a blessed event in the black-bear family, all Madison rejoices—and reads once again how at birth a bear weighs only about six ounces, how it is 40 days before he opens his eyes.

A zoo, of course, is not all animals. It is also cages and fences,



Photo: Eugene Conisbee

plumbing and electricity, food and veterinary care. Well, we got our animal quarters in the same way we got our animals. One citizen gave money for our lion house, another gifted us with our birdhouse. The Work Projects Administration of the '30s built the monkey island and pheasant house and helped out otherwise. Our Zoological Society, which I am privileged to head, came up with \$10,000 and the city of Madison matched it. That put our zoo on a going basis.

Our Society, I should note, is an informal thing. It's a fine democratic mixture of merchants, professional men, housewives, and others who think a zoo is a good thing for a town—and, as you'd guess, there are 15 or 20 Madison Rotarians among them. We don't meet often, but when the zoo needs a new ocelot or drill baboon, we move into high gear, and members like Rotarian Dr. W. E. Sullivan, of the University of Wisconsin anatomy department; Dr. J. H. Robbins, a physician; and R. H. Marshall, of the First National Bank, go to work soliciting funds. Once they tried a mailing piece—and with eminent success. Here's part of it:

You know all money raised by this Society is used to purchase new animals. The residents of the zoo know it too—at least the deer herd has heard about our drive for new specimens.

Three weeks ago a dear old deer gave us some dough—a couple of does, to be exact. And last week another deer mother gave us two bucks . . . The aoudads have a baby; both the camels and buffaloes are about to make their contributions to the finest zoo in this neck of the woods. Be as generous as these animals!

It cost the city of Madison, which pays operating expenses, \$32,000 to run our zoo in 1947. That included \$17,800 for salaries; \$7,500 for food and zoological supplies; \$800 for maintenance and operation supplies; \$4,200 for heat, light, and water; and \$1,800 for repair and replacement of buildings and quarters.

That's a very reasonable outlay when you consider the number of big jungle beasts we feed and keep warm. An elephant eats up \$1.75 worth of stuff a day, a tiger ten pounds of horsemeat. Our zoominded public wants to see these big fellows and is willing to pay. But you could pare the figure down by substituting cougars, bobcats, or ocelots for the big cats and shave it further by picking rhesus and Japanese monkeys which need no heat and thrive on a dime's worth of food a day.

The fact is, I know of no reason why a town of 700 or 7,000 cannot have a successful little zoo on only a few hundred dollars a year. Set up a little zoo society; enlist the interest of the city government, parents, school children, and your own Rotary Club; start with native animals—and you're off! Surely it would be worth a try.

You'd say so, too, if some fine Summer's day you could see the throngs that jam our Henry Vilas Park Zoo. Curious children, art students with sketch books, amateur zoologists, tourists from far places, farm families with picnic baskets on their arms. When you help add a zoo to your town, you become an educator, a civic builder, a promoter of richer living. To me that sounds like what



Consider, too, the snow owl, porcupine, and ocelot.

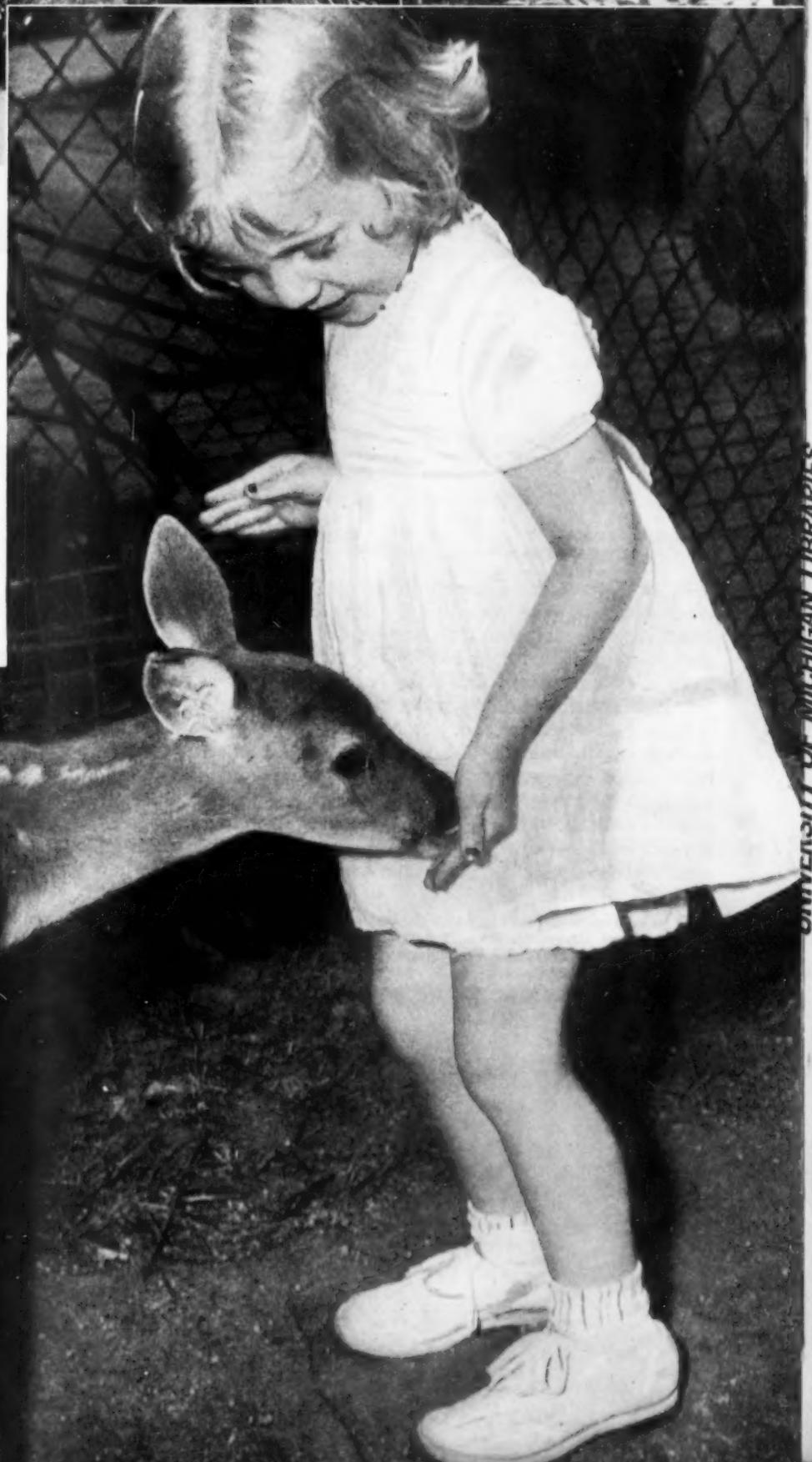
we in Rotary call Community Service.

Madison people wanted to do something for our zoo man Fred Winkelmann when he retired. So they paid off his home mortgage and gave him a little nest egg besides. Know how we raised most of that cash? By spending a happy morning on the telephone.

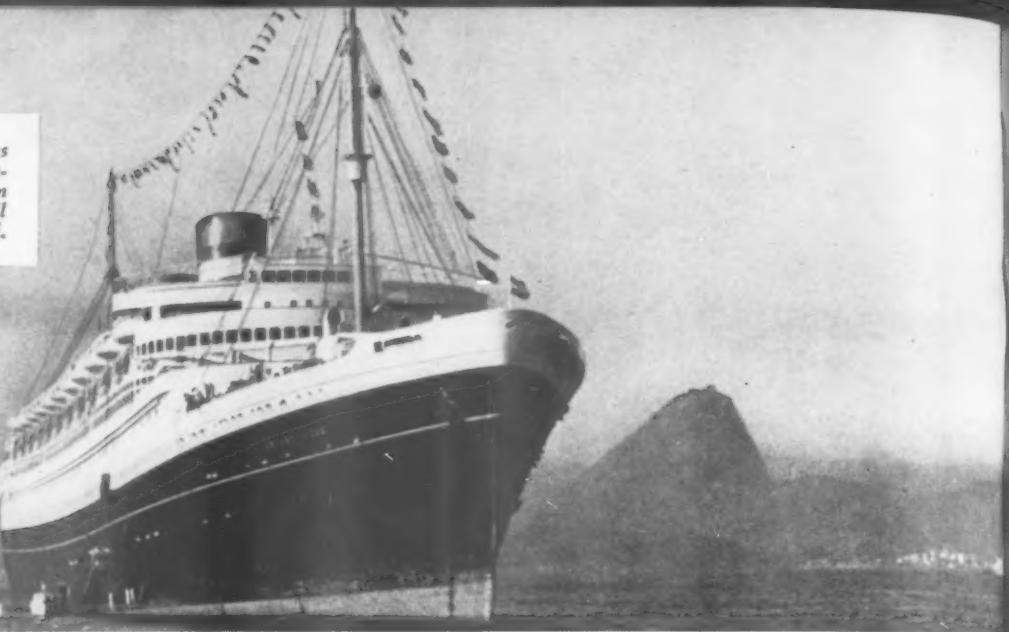
Oh yes—that new elephant fund. I saw \$400 raised for it one recent Wednesday noon—at Rotary.

The Bambi of storybooks comes to life for this tot in Madison's zoo. Deer, too, are easy to obtain.

Photo: Harrington



The Nieuw Amsterdam arrives in Rio Harbor—with 830 Conventioners. Out to meet them dash welcoming parties in small craft. Sugar Loaf in background.



Rio in Review

THE CARIOCAS ADD COLOR

TO ROTARY'S 39TH CONVENTION—THE FIRST EVER TO BE HELD IN SOUTH AMERICA.

RIO DE JANEIRO
MAY 20, 1948

IF YOU have read travel literature, you know cariocas are people who live in Rio. But for the 7,511 men and women (and some 600 children!) here these past five days for Rotary International's 39th annual reunion, *carioca* is a word set forever in vivid and affectionate memories . . .

Memories of a mountain-bordered bay with sheer Sugar Loaf jutting like a tall hat . . . of scalloped beaches ringed with white skyscrapers . . . of mosaic-patterned sidewalks and tree-arched streets . . . of the lofty statue of Christ the Redeemer on a mountaintop back of the city, gleaming at night against drifting clouds . . . but, most of all, memories

The Guernseys—Rotary's "first family"—land amid a blizzard of streamers, music from three bands, and cheers of thousands. Next day Rio repeats it all for the S.S. Uruguay.

of a friendly people in whom is blended Old World grace and a quenchless instinct of hospitality.

"It's the first place I've been," one Missouri visitor remarked to his airplane companion, "where a man can kiss a woman's hand as naturally as I'd shake it. And I rather like the custom!"

Another visitor from the north is still pleasantly shocked at what happened when he tried to pay streetcar fares for himself and friend with a cruzeiro note the conductor couldn't change. The conductor's Portuguese was wasted on the two, but not on a swarthy young man sitting alongside. Paying his fare he also paid for the North Americans, as they discovered several minutes later to their amazement when they had mustered the correct coins. What

Down to greet "Amsterdammers" are many who'd flown in . . . among them (foreground) Ferdie Carbal, Luther Hodges, Tom Benson. At left is Rio's Club President Luz.



surprised them most, however, was that the youth pointed to their Rotary buttons and politely declined repayment.

"*Não há de que*," he said. They later found the expression in a phrase book published for visiting Rotarians by the American Society of Rio de Janeiro and discovered it means, "It's nothing at all."

Two couples from "the States" at the Copacabana Hotel were wondering aloud what to do on a free afternoon.

"Would you like to tour the city?" a *carioca* asked in excellent English. They would—and he took them on a two-hour excursion, mixing humor with information to their delight. When they offered to pay, his dark eyes twinkled.

"Yes, you may pay," he said, "but only for a *cafésinho*." And *cafésinho*, they presently learned, is a diminutive for coffee, applied to a tiny demitasse.

"It's best," their friend explained, quoting an old Brazilian proverb, "when it is black as night, hot as Hades, but sweet as a kiss!"

When the incident was told to Joe Fernandes, Chairman of Rio's Host Club Executive Committee, he beamed.

"Yes, typical of a *carioca*," he said in fluent English acquired in a Pennsylvania college. "All Rio is eager that the Convention succeed. It's not just municipal pride. Folks want Rotarians to enjoy themselves. They stop me to talk about it. Even my barber while shaving me this morning chatted about it—how Rotarians were smiling as they walk the streets and take pictures of things and people that interest them. *Cariocas* are a happy sort and like to see others that way too."

Carioca warmth has radiated throughout Brazil and all Latin America. To it is due the fact that whereas advance expectations were for a registration of perhaps 3,500, the actual was more than double that. The *Nieuw Amsterdam* steamed down from New York with 830 passengers and the *Uruguay* brought 425 more. Another thousand flew south by plane.

BUT it was Latin America that zoomed attendance. Numerous Clubs not only registered 100 percent, but many a Portuguese- or Spanish-speaking Rotarian brought children or other relatives numbering, in some cases, ten or 12. The Club in Maceió, Brazil, for example, though it is 1,100 miles from Rio and has but 29 members, put in 50 registrations. Balked at getting a boat, Rotarians in Argentina and Uruguay chartered four special trains. This Convention was to be Latin America's, and they were out to set records!

They did. Of the six other reunions held outside English-speaking North America, the highest attendance was 6,550 in Ostend, Belgium (1927)—961 short of Rio's 7,511 with delegates from 37 countries. Moreover, never in Rotary history had the majority of registrants been Latins. And, more significantly, never had so many people from Latin-American countries gathered anywhere to discuss problems of mutual concern.

There had been but scant advance indication that crowds would descend upon Rio, and Committees



Crossing the equator calls for fun! Here aides of Father Neptune (F. J. Pepper, of Florida) turn Al Lindholm, of New Jersey, into a "shellback" with an egg shampoo and a toss into the "briny" (pool).



About 1,000 persons came by air . . . and here are some of them. With a mountain of luggage, they are awaiting rides to their hotels.



It's a welcome from Grant Hylander and other Rio Rotarians to O. O. Thompson, of Ohio . . . And here (below, center) is the Ohio Rotarian who came in his jeep. He's Bernard Schrader, of Louisville. The 12,000-mile trip took two months, 30 pounds off "Bernie."



We
Were
There!



were caught flatfootedly short on supplies. On Sunday, May 16, even before all boat passengers had registered, the store of badges was exhausted. Fortunately someone turned up a few hundred left unused from last year's District Conference in Caxambú, but long before perspiring Registration Committeemen had finished their job they were pinning rubber-stamped cards on lapels and blouses.

Theme of the week has been "Solidarity through Friendship," and sparked by fellowship engendered aboard ships, trains, and planes as well as by the *cariocas*, the words were soon translated into action. A Rotary button was the sesame to acquaintance. If communication through words proved difficult, smiles and gestures usually succeeded.

"A good grin is the most useful thing in the world when you can't talk the other fellow's lingo," is the way one U.S.A. Rotarian summed it up.

But he was no less adept at picking up the sign language. Tugging at the right ear with the right hand, he quickly learned, is an old Brazilian gesture of approval. If the pleasure is intense, the right hand slips behind the neck and tugs at the left ear.

"That means," he explained, "it's hyper—which my collegiate daughter tells me is more dooper than super."

He tugged his left ear heartily after the opening session Sunday night. It was held in the bowl of the Fluminense Football (or *Futebol*) Club with the stage set before a palm-tipped blue and gold canopy, reminiscent of those from which knights sallied forth at medieval tournaments. Here Luther H. Hodges, Chairman of the 1948 Convention Committee, put the oratorical wheels into motion. The 7,000 persons present were officially welcomed by the President of the United States of Brazil, General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, and by the Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, General Angelo Mendes de Moraes.

IN HIS response, Rotary's President, S. Kendrick Guernsey, announced that both the President and the Mayor had been elected honorary members of the Rotary Club of Rio. He briefly reviewed the soon-to-close Rotary year, noting that 283 new Clubs had been chartered, 24 had been re-established, bringing the total to 6,500 with some 315,000 members in 80 countries of the world.

The second plenary session, Monday at the ornate Municipal Theater, brought further welcomes from Waldemar Coimbra Luz, President of the Rio Club, and from Antonio Bezerra Cavalcanti, Governor of the Host District. Responses were made by Director Roy E. Smith, of Texas, U.S.A., and Past Director Ernesto S. Bastos, of Portugal. Director Lauro Borba, of Brazil, then presented Lewis R. Macgregor, Australia's Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, who enlightened and surprised his audience with little-known facts about Brazil gleaned from years of residence.

President Guernsey next introduced his Board of Directors and also five Past Presidents of Rotary International. Two of them are from South America—Fernando Carbajal, of Peru, and Armando de Arruda Pereira, of Brazil; and three from the United States—Frank L. Mulholland, Walter D. Head, and Charles L. Wheeler. Dr. Head was brought to the



Most Rio visitors take the unforgettable trip to the top of Corcovado, where this 125-foot statue of Christ overlooks the city.



"Hi, there!" More people arrive, start getting acquainted. . . . There's a reception (below) at the U.S.A. Embassy with Charge d'Affaires David Key and wife (second and third from right) as host and hostess. Rotary's President-Elect Angus Mitchell is at their right.



All photos (pp. 22-29) : Carlos of Rio and staff photographer



On the Rio platform . . . Brazil's President Dutra.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil's U. N. representative.

Lewis R. Macgregor, Ambassador of Australia in Brazil.

Luther H. Hodges, U.S.A., Convention Committee head.

Carlos Hoerning, of Santiago, Chile, a Past Director.



The Guernsey girls, daughters of President Ken, address a session! Edythe, 17 (at "mike"), speaks in Spanish; Helen, 20, in Portuguese. Note interest of others on stage.

(Below) Speakers at "Town Meetings": Percy Reay, of Manchester, England; Moderator Percy Hodgson, of Pawtucket, R. I.; H. J. Brunnier, of San Francisco, Calif.



Past President Armando de A. Pereira, of Brazil.

Fernando Carbajal, of Lima, Peru, Rotary's 1942-43 head.

Lauro Borba, of Recife, Brazil, two-year RI Director.

Third Vice-President Frank Spain, of Birmingham, Ala.

Frank L. Mulholland, Chairman, Council on Legislation.

Convention as a guest of the Rio Rotary Club, for it was in his administration that the Board of Directors decided upon a Convention here which, however, was transferred to Havana, Cuba, because of the outbreak of war.

"Solidarity through Friendship" was keynoted in an address by President Guernsey, who with Mrs. Guernsey has travelled 60,000 miles this year to advance it.

"Individual Rotarians," he declared, "have the opportunity to reach out over wide areas by communicating with their fellow members in other lands, by exchanging views, by organizing projects for strengthening and sustaining the sort of world where Rotary can live and its ideas prevail."

Pleading against discouragement because of slow progress of the United Nations, President Guernsey observed that "disappointment is the parent of despair" and that despair could but lead to chaos. "For the first time in the history of mankind a great international treaty came into existence because 'we the peoples' demanded it. Then what did 'we the peoples' do? I fear that far too many of us took one look at the Charter, decided it was too complicated, and so we handed it right back to the gentlemen in the striped pants and said, 'Here it is. You run it for us. . . . You win the peace.'"

This emphasis upon individual responsibility echoed repeatedly in the "Town Meetings" which occupied plenary sessions Tuesday and Wednesday. English and Portuguese-Spanish groups were moderated by Percy Hodgson, of Rhode Island, U.S.A.,





At a Sunday-afternoon tea for all—given by the Prefect of Rio and his lady. President Guernsey is seen at right.

Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee, and Carlos Hoerning, of Chile, a member of the 1948 Convention Committee, and with changing pairs of discussion leaders. Incentives to increase production and community service were discussed, but significantly when "personal responsibility in promoting peace" and then Rotary's rôle were aired, as many as seven men queued for turns at the floor microphones.

An unscheduled demonstration of the Rotary approach to peace followed these sessions. Known to few English-speaking people is an acrimonious boundary dispute between the Brazilian States of Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo. Word was quietly passed around and 250 Rotarians and wives from those States met Wednesday for luncheon at the Rio YMCA. With neutral Host District Governor Cavalcanti presiding, two Past District Governors

One flight up in the Education Building (right), with adjustable louvers on the sunny north side, is the House of Friendship . . . where (below) incoming Governors Cuthbertson, of Australia, and Wei, of China, chat with a Girl Scouter.



The beautiful Municipal Theater on Rio Branco Avenue, center of Convention sessions. Just two blocks away is the House of Friendship.





Celebrated paintings depicting Brazilian history are given "living interpretations" at an opening pageant. This one recalls discovery of the land.



Muito color and gayety prevail on carnival night. The Guernseys (left) enter right in.



The Brazilian costume dances typify regions. Above, they do the bahia; below, the samba.



from the disputing States spoke, followed by two women representatives who dwelled on the rôle of women in settling the controversy.

"It was a remarkable exhibition of the Rotary technique for establishing accord," reported an invited representative of the press.

Rotary was highly applauded as an agency to advance understanding and goodwill by Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, distinguished Brazilian statesman who has served the United Nations Assembly as President.

"A Rotary world," he said in an address Thursday which made top headlines throughout Rio, "would be a peaceful and friendly world. I have a deep admiration for those who, like you, in an era of indecision, lack of faith, and fatalism cannot despair. Good or evil, like peace or war, resides in the last instance in the goodwill of men."

The final plenary session was also featured by reports on the Town Meetings from Past Presidents Pereira and Carbajal, speaking in English and Spanish, and an address on the Rotary Foundation by Third Vice-President Frank E. Spain, of Alabama, U.S.A. President Guernsey presented various Committees, including the North American Transportation Committee Chairmanned by C. Reeve Vanneman, of New York, U.S.A., termed "the hardest-working man in Rotary." The session was closed with short addresses by the outgoing President, who felt "this platform slipping beneath my feet," and President-Elect Angus S. Mitchell, of Melbourne, Australia, who presents his first message as Rotary's head elsewhere in this issue of **THE ROTARIAN**.

NOTABLE throughout the week has been entertainment, formal and informal. Sunday evening's program was lightened with a symphonic concert directed by Maestro Eleazar de Carvalho, brought here especially for this occasion from the United States, where he has been guest conductor for leading orchestras. Four brilliant tableaux followed, representing famous paintings of episodes in Brazilian history—the discovery of Brazil, the marriage of Pedro I, the adoption of the Constitution—and "Solidarity through Friendship," the Convention theme.

Small boys shinned up park trees and throngs of *cariocas* lined the sea wall for a mile and specially constructed grandstands were packed for Monday night's *Festa Veneziana* (Venetian Festival). Boats festooned with lights paddled and chugged along the shore to the accompaniment of booming fireworks. The President's Ball also played to an overflow crowd which spilled from Casino Atlantico into Copacabana Hotel.—where President Ken and Edythe Guernsey also put in an appearance.

What visitors to Rio's annual *carnaval* see each February or March was staged Wednesday night at Quinta da Bôa Vista, a vast open-air amphitheater. Some 250 costumed young ladies and men of Brazilian society gave dances representing regional life in Brazil. Participants then flowed from the stage to a large, lower platform for the finale—a *carnaval* which the audience promptly joined, swaying and surging to the rhythmic throb of a *samba* and other orchestras. Confetti and serpentines were soon ankle deep, then drifted into piles [Continued on page 54]



One of the features of entertainment is a horse race at the famous and beautiful Jockey Club, through courtesy of the club directors.



Flowers bloom all year in Rio, fill sidewalk shops like this. These patrons are Rotarians from Texas, Connecticut, and Michigan.



Shopping's a "must." Karl Knapp, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the customer here. He's studying aquamarines... Tapioca cake is what Jim Mariner, of New York, is after (below). Vendor wears Bahian garb.





Angus Sinclair Mitchell.



Angus from Australia

HE'S THE MAN ROTARIANS AT RIO

ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR 1948-49.

By E. Glanville Hicks

Member, Rotary Club, Melbourne

Throughout World War II his experience was in demand. One lord mayor after another requisitioned his advice and service. Particularly in connection with the Victorian YMCA Defense Forces Committee was his work invaluable. In addition, he was a member of the wartime Comforts Committee and assisted in various phases of organization for the defense forces generally.

Angus retired from active business in 1936, and that was a good thing for this great city of the Australian Commonwealth. Shedding a section of his material interests, he could place the bulge of his efforts on the spiritual and ethical side—the essential and real side of all humanity.

Someone once facetiously twitted Lloyd George with his lack of inches, and with that readiness of Celtic wit which marked the man, Lloyd George tapped his forehead and asserted that "In the next stage on, man is assessed on the value from his nose upward." It has been my privilege to make long journeys with Angus by motorcar to Rotary Clubs in scattered areas in Victoria. During those journeys I have had the opportunity of getting to know the mind of Angus Mitchell.

In hours of intimate conversation with him I have discovered a man who instinctively brings to light the "gold and real worth" of every man he meets, and who disregards and overlooks the weaknesses of human nature, noticing only the graces which he has discovered. It has always been in-

SOME nine years ago a writer in the *Pinion*, a Rotary magazine then published in Australia, concluded a reference to Angus S. Mitchell with the question: Is there anywhere a more worthy exemplar of Rotary than Angus Mitchell? It was our revered Paul Harris himself who, in the next issue of *THE ROTARIAN*, repeated the question and wrote: "The answer is 'No.'"

Throughout Australia and New Zealand today that verdict finds complete endorsement, and there is the greatest satisfaction in the knowledge that one who has devoted so much of his life to Rotary is to occupy the office of President of Rotary International for the year 1948-49.

Angus attains his majority in Rotary this year. He became a member of the Melbourne Club in 1927. His ancestors in the ancient days of Scottish history passed from hand to hand, in times of stress and peril, the fiery cross. Innate in Angus is the same spirit of service, the same desire to pass into hands other than his own the spirit and the practical application of Rotary.

Born in Shanghai in 1884, of Scottish parents, he came to Australia at the age of one year. Growing up, he completed his academical education at Scotch College, Melbourne. From his first business training with the firm of F. W. Prell Company he graduated into the wheat business.



Winners in a 1906 cricket match at Melbourne—Wheat Merchants vs. the Brokers. Youthful Angus of the Brokers sits second from the left.

spirational to sit with Angus and have him quietly and philosophically talk of life, its problems, its possible solutions, and, in particular, those principles which Rotary, with its code in everyday practice, contributes to the world in general.

To step into Angus Mitchell's study at his home, "Mindanao," was to be introduced immediately to Rotary International. It was a gallery of portraits of bewitching interest. Here one saw Paul Harris and his wife, Jean, in the loveliest settings, and a host of the early disciples of Rotary. A whole historical record of Rotary is to be found in the picture gallery which Angus with quiet pride can show to his friends today—pleasure beyond words because so many have passed along their way, and, as Tennyson says, "They see with larger other eyes than ours."

HERE is indeed room for doubt if any Rotarian outside America, and if many within it, enjoyed that intimate friendship which Angus enjoyed with Paul Harris and his wife. Time and again he was their guest at their home, "Comely Bank," in Chicago. Time and again during their visit to Australia they were the guests of Angus Mitchell and his wife and family. "Their souls were knit as one." I know of no expression in our mother tongue which so adequately and correctly describes that loving association that existed between Angus and his family, on the one side, and Paul Harris and his wife, on the other side.

I have taken you in one sweep to Angus' home. His daughters—Joan, Nan, and Marjorie—have been known and loved by Rotarians the whole world over who have been guests under Angus' roof tree. Each is now married—and each has two sons. In each instance, Angus' son-in-law did great war service. "Mindanao" was the home of youth, and this has ever been the strong point in Angus Mitchell's life interest—youth, and again the youth of the Empire. It was one of the most pleasurable experiences of Angus and his wife and family to entertain during the war at his home Americans of all ranks.

Angus Mitchell is a director of the YMCA, chairman of the Victorian YMCA Defense Forces Committee, chairman of the Port Melbourne YMCA Youth Centre Council, honorary treasurer of the Boy Scouts' Association, and, to a great extent, concentrates his Rotary ethics and practice in the reformation, reestablishment, and redirection of the youth of the nation and Empire.* These do not entirely absorb his interests. He has retired from active participation in business, but holds seats on the directorate of various important companies. In such interests are cement, flour milling, motors, and engineering. He also is not only a valued member of the Austin Hospital committee in Melbourne, but he is its vice-president.

Within the last year Angus Mitchell suffered a grievous bereavement in the loss of his beloved and devoted wife. All who ever came into touch with Mrs. Mitchell learned to know the meaning of gentleness, sweetness, and charm. They learned to

*For articles by Angus S. Mitchell in THE ROTARIAN, indicative of his interest in the welfare of young and old, see *Building Better Boyhood*, August, 1935; *A Chance for Each Chappie*, September, 1938; *A Place in the Sun*, August, 1941; and *Those Y' Blokes*, June, 1944.

Score Yourself on AUSTRALIA



1. Match the letters A to G on the map with the names of Australia's six States and its Federal territory: Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, Northern Territory, South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia.

2. Generally speaking, is the climate of Australia (a) hot and humid, or (b) hot and dry, or (c) cold and wet?

3. A large portion of the continent is practically uninhabited and unused. Is it the shaded or the unshaded portion of the map above?

4. During World War II, was the mainland ever invaded by Japanese troops?

5. All but one of these animals are found only in the Australian area: kangaroo, koala, platypus, emu, iguana. Which is it?



6. Australia Day, January 26, commemorates the arrival of "First Fleet" and the establishment of a settlement at Sydney. Was the year 1788, 1672, or 1833?

7. Is the current Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, John Curtin, or Joseph B. Chifley?

8. Most "squatters" are respected and wealthy citizens. To whom is the term applied?

9. In what field has each of these Australian-born notables distinguished himself or herself: Percy Grainger, Merle Oberon, Nellie Melba, Jim Ferrier, John Bromwich?

10. On the map above, is the length of that dotted line which measures the country's width 800, 1,600, or 2,400 miles?

11. Is the ratio of imports from the United States to total imports about 13 percent, 36 percent, or 71 percent? Which is the ratio of exports to the United States to total exports?

12. The great majority of Australia's trees belong to only two genera. Select them from this list: acacia, bamboo, eucalyptus, mahogany, palm.

13. Where does New Zealand fit into the Australian picture?

14. Although railroads connect most of the large cities in the various States, heavy freight is usually shipped between them in coastal vessels. Why?

15. What is the approximate population of Australia: 7½ million? 24 million? 3¼ million?



16. What is the meaning of these words, some of them slang, in Australia: "tucker," "fair dinkum," "narked," "bonzer do," "swagman," "screw," "cobber," "work back," "pub," "dead Marine"?

17. Rotary was established in Australia in 1918 or 1921 or 1928. Which?

18. Australia comprises how many Rotary Districts? Six. Eight. Four.

19. What election device originated in Australia? Secret ballot. Voting machines. Judges. Sydney.

20. What is the capital of Australia? Melbourne. Canberra. Sydney.

* * *

(Rate yourself five points on each question. A score of 80 should be considered above average. Turn to page 57 for the correct list of answers.)



An informal snapshot of Rotary International's leader for 1948-49—and the Rotarians who will sit with him on the Board of Directors.

know the genial and forthright hospitality with which Mrs. Mitchell and her daughters entertained. One of the admirable things about Angus was the manner in which, at the time of her passing, he carried on his Rotary services. Among his Rotarian friends, his quiet assurance and his steadfastness to his principles were marked with admiration.

There is something psychic in the make-up of Angus and it is a quality which to receptive souls he can communicate. I recall an address he gave to our Rotary Club after his return from a visit to India as representative of Rotary International at a Conference in 1946. In the sorely ridden country of India, he seemed to have some searching insight into the very mind of the people, which enabled him to forecast that through all the difficulties of the times they would reach a right and sound conception of life. I quote one interesting passage:

"I must tell you of Dr. Rustomjee, who proposed a toast to friendship at the Conference banquet. This fine-looking, distinguished Parsee gentleman, using perfect English, told us that nothing is possible without friendship, understanding, and tolerance. He called on a Hindu, a Moslem, a Sikh, a Mohammediān, a Parsee, and a Christian—Rotarians in his audience—in turn to quote passages from their Holy Books which stressed the place and value of friendship in our lives. I leave to your imagination the beauty of such a presentation to white men and dark-skinned men of such differing beliefs, but gathered together for a common purpose."

Angus disclaims any particular gift as an orator. I have certainly known him deliver soul-stirring addresses, but in private he has assured me that these have been the result of painstaking care and the "oil lamp." He concedes acknowledged effects of prepared speeches, but is fearful of himself when extemporary deliveries are called upon.

Personally, from very close knowledge of Angus I am sure that modesty accounts for his outlook. He is so imbued with Rotary principles and prac-

Culbertson



Charles G. Tennent
Asheville, North Carolina, U.S.A.
First Vice-President

Payne



Henry T. Low
Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia
Second Vice-President

Jorge
Lecu
Thad
Euro
Andr
Thad

tice, he is so actuated by Rotary ethics and knowledge, that I am satisfied that if he were called upon at short notice either to advocate or to defend Rotary ethics or practice, no one would be found more capable or ready upon a subject.

It would be interesting to know how many thousands of miles—or rather hundreds of thousands of miles—Angus has travelled on various missions for Rotary. He has attended five international Conventions. He was a District Governor in 1934-35 and 1938-39. He was a Director of Rotary International in 1937-38, and again in 1940-41. He was leader of the Australian mission to the Far East in 1937. I have already referred to his mission to India in 1946, on which Rotary errand he covered 20,000 miles by air in 108 flying hours, spread over 20 days from home. He was Honorary Trustee of the Rotary Foundation in 1943-44, and in 1947-48 was Chairman of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships Regional Committee for Australia and New Zealand. His record of service includes active membership on



The picture Angus treasures. It was taken in his garden when Jean and Paul Harris (right), Rotary's Founder, visited Australia in 1935.



H. C. Anderson
Shreveport, Louisiana, U.S.A.
Director



Lauro Borba
Recife, Brazil
Director



Leo E. Golden
Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.
Director



S. Kendrick Guernsey
Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A.
Director

the Magazine (1937-38) and other important Committees of Rotary International.

Let Rotarians in general beware when it comes to sport and Angus Sinclair Mitchell. I greatly doubt if he has missed a single day at the cricket test matches between Australia, England, South Africa, and recently India, within the span of the last 25 years. He is a devotee of this sport. You will always find him also at the football semifinals and finals, and I happen to know privately that Angus will sit up very late at night listening to the boxing contests which are fought out here in our Australian stadia.

He has been known to play golf, but "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon," Angus is very low down on the golfing list. We have an Australian poet named Spencer, who, describing a bush cricketer named McDougal, asserts that "When he missed, the impetus would swing him three times round." Now that is very nearly Angus' measure, although I may have opened myself to libel with this comment.

Year after year I have seen trophies awarded at our Melbourne Rotary Club. In common honesty I must confess to you that Angus at golf is an "also ran." If ever Angus were to "hole in one" anywhere during his Presidential term, the news, I imagine, would flash around the world, and would be worthily acclaimed.

There has just issued from the press an admirably prepared booklet on the Rotary Foundation compiled by Angus, and prefaced by a splendid foreword by S. Kendrick Guernsey, the 1947-48 President of Rotary International. Within our own Australian terrain, Angus has himself, either as District Governor or deputizing for him, issued many charters to new Clubs, and there must be very few Rotary Clubs in any of the Australian States which have not on more than one occasion welcomed him as a visitor.

And this is the man—tall, kindly of face, silvering with the years, all golden within—who to the honor of Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific is being preferred to the high office of President of Rotary International. His year of office will, we feel sure, leave nothing but pride and gratification and an assurance to all within the global bounds of Rotary that his election has been justified by the fruits of his official year.



Jan V. Hyka
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Director



Gordon E. Perdue
Oakville, Ontario, Canada
Director



Harry F. Russell
Hastings, Nebraska, U.S.A.
Director



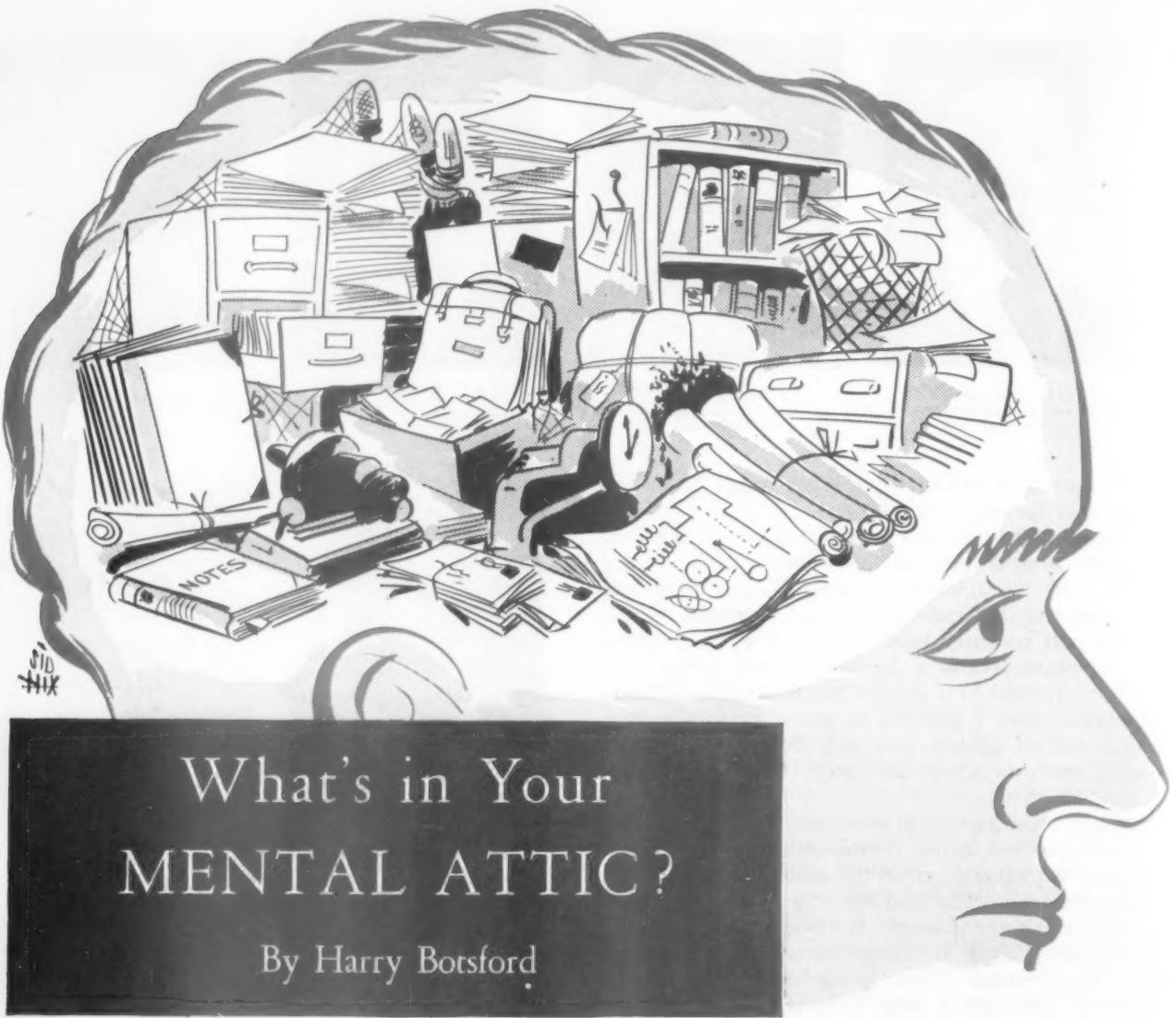
C. Reginald Smith
Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.
Director



Conrad Bonnevie Svendsen
Oslo, Norway
Director



J. H. B. Young
Canterbury, England
Director



What's in Your MENTAL ATTIC?

By Harry Botsford

A SMART specialty salesman shocked my wife into buying a new fruit-juice extractor the other day. He proved to her that our old one wasn't getting all the juice from oranges. There was a lot of salvage, she discovered, in what she had been discarding.

Ideas are that way, too! Pick up an old idea you cast aside long ago, add something missing before—and you may have just what your bank balance, or your Rotary Club, or your peace of mind needs.

You may remember the story in this magazine about the wire recorder.* This device preserves sound on a thin wire—symphonic music, dictation, whatever you wish. When young Marvin Camras made the first successful wire recorder in 1940, he didn't start from scratch. No, he reached way

back in history to a wire recorder a Danish professor had produced in 1898. The Dane had used thick unwieldy wire. Camras used wire thin as silk thread. With a few modifications like that, he drew on modern knowledge of electronics and gave an idea that had fallen into desuetude a large new usefulness.

Or witness what happened to my good friend Dale Van Horne, out in Lincoln, Nebraska. For many years Dale had earned a comfortable living by writing how-to-do articles for magazines. One day in 1940 he found himself burned out. No more ideas! And no financial reserves! Digging through his files, Dale came upon the drawings for a small wooden toy he had dreamed up years before. The original drawing and a few words had netted him \$4. The idea still seemed to have virtue.

Though he could ill afford it, he bought a piece of board and rented a power saw at 10 cents an hour. Turning out a number of the small toys, he sold them to department stores.

That was the start. Since then he has made and sold more than 10 million of the little gadgets. He built a plant, employed 56 workers to meet the demand. The last I heard from him was that he had orders for 1,400,000 or more of the units. The Star Manufacturing Company is busy and prosperous. And it all grew from a \$4 idea that had been discarded.

Have you ever discarded an idea? Of course you have—so has everyone!

A personal confession will point this up. More than 25 years ago I wrote a short article for a writers' magazine. It was to the point that an enterprising

*Young Man with a Wire, by Robert M. Yoder, February, 1944.

writer could find a wealth of material in the oil industry. I was paid in the form of two books.

Twenty years later I started to take my own advice. I began to write about the oil industry. Since then I have sold dozens of articles and a book on oil. Three motion-picture concerns have asked for a treatment of my book. A university press has commissioned me to write about the folklore of the oil industry. Another publisher wants me to write a series of books. The dividends are fine, even if late. Luckily I was able to salvage from my discard.

Remember the pressure cookers of the early '20s? Expensive, cumbersome, and equipped with an array of control valves that frightened the average housewife, they had a brief day in the sun, then went off the market.

A few years ago, however, the idea came to life again. Several manufacturers designed a streamlined type of pressure cooker

which was simple and compact. Sales immediately mounted.

Someone had dug up a discarded idea, one that was basically sound, but one that needed improvement. As a result, a lot of people have benefited.

What can you do with sawdust? For centuries men have experimented with it, but, by and large, it has remained a rather useless by-product. Not so long ago someone conceived the idea of taking sawdust, mixing chemicals with it, compressing it into the semblance of a log for fireplace use. Attractively packaged these artificial logs enjoy a large sale, particularly during the holiday season. They burn perfectly and in all colors of the spectrum. In dusting off an old idea, someone, I would guess, has established a tidy little business.

Well over a decade ago the management of certain steel mills decided it might be a good idea to have the families of workers visit the mills and see what working conditions were like. The experiments turned out very well, but the idea was shelved, and then almost forgotten.

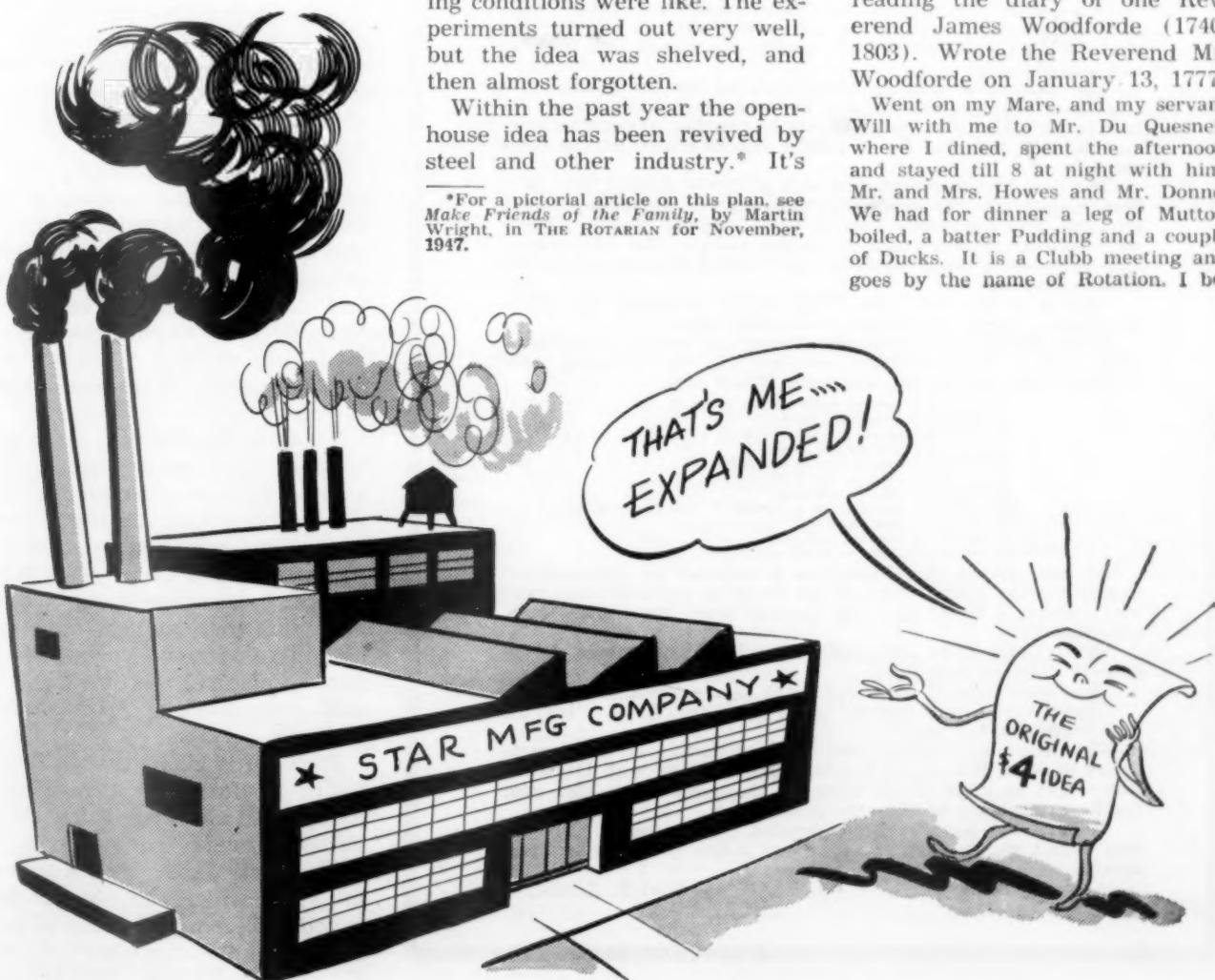
Within the past year the open-house idea has been revived by steel and other industry.* It's

been more than a revival—it's been an expansion and an improvement over the original idea. Those who have given the idea a thorough trial are convinced that it's highly effective public-relations technique. Families see for themselves that the menfolk work under safe conditions. They find the premises neat, the food in the company cafeteria good. They may even find that the husband or father operates a machine costing \$25,000—and that generates pride. They leave with a belief that management is sincerely concerned with the welfare of its workers.

Consider your Rotary. Was it a new idea in 1905? Or was it an old one salvaged from discard and given new direction? I won't presume to answer . . . but I will observe that away back in 18th Century England there was a little group which styled itself the Rotation Club. A British Rotarian discovered the fact three or four years ago when reading the diary of one Reverend James Woodforde (1740-1803). Wrote the Reverend Mr. Woodforde on January 13, 1777:

Went on my Mare, and my servant Will with me to Mr. Du Quesne's where I dined, spent the afternoon and stayed till 8 at night with him, Mr. and Mrs. Howes and Mr. Donne. We had for dinner a leg of Mutton boiled, a batter Pudding and a couple of Ducks. It is a Clubb meeting and goes by the name of Rotation. I be-

*For a pictorial article on this plan, see *Make Friends of the Family*, by Martin Wright, in THE ROTARIAN for November, 1947.





Had Your Shirgs Today?

IN our office the Standing Committee on the State of Things meets at unstated intervals around the water cooler. Sometimes it also holds plenary sessions in the gentlemen's powder room. Invariably it reaches the unanimous conclusion that the State of Things is going from Bad to Worse. It has its reasons.

On occasions its sessions are more or less joined by the Office Genius; he's the engineer the Boss hired to plan reconversion and kept on to promote efficiency. The other day the O. G. came up with one that has kept the place in a dither ever since.

"The unit of energy, or work performed," he asserted, without a shred of contradiction, "is the erg. One erg is the energy needed to lift 1/981th of a gram one centimeter in one second.

"Around here," he added, with nobody erging him on, "it's obviously useless. So I have invented the shirg, which is the unit to measure shirking or the avoidance of work."

"One shirg is the amount of laziness it takes to overcome one ounce of ambition for one minute. The output of shirgs produced around here," the O. G. concluded, with no one stopping him, "is stupendous."

"I suppose," commented the Office Cynic, "that means we'll have shirgometers attached to our swivel chairs," but by that time the O. G. had slipped his pocket comb back into its case and quit shirging.

The Committee was no little intrigued by the genius' new invention. Many a session was devoted to such things as the bookkeeper's idea that shirgs should be punched in negative time on the clock and paid for in rubber checks drawn on the company deficit.

The new blonde receptionist was promptly dubbed Shirgbait. Stenographic interruptions for reapplication of war paint became shirglets. The Committee handed down a ruling that ex-soldiers were entitled to first crack at surplus shirgs. The bookkeeper, after painstaking research, warned that shirgs were not deductible from income tax.

"Nor is it any use," the Office Cynic informed the Office Scotsman, "saving up shirgs for a rainy day."

In no time the members were keeping a record of expended shirgs, which the Committee compiled into the following table of equivalents and posted above the O.G.'s desk:

1 shirg	= 1 visit to water cooler, alone
5 shirgs	= 1 forbidden smoke
10 shirgs	= 1 phone call from wife or 1 filer on the ponies
15 shirgs	= 1 cup of java in the A.M. or 1 coke in the P.M.
50 shirgs	= 1 office conference
100 shirgs	= 1 grandmother's funeral, 9 innings, in season
1,000 shirgs	= 1 lost week-end
7,500 shirgs	= 1 vacation with pay
1,000,000 shirgs	= 1 career as boss's son-in-law

At one session the Committee considered an International Conference for Stabilization of the Shirg to avert inflation, and was drafting a letter to Lake Success when the Office Cynic interrupted.

"Why bother?" he shrugged, "when so many nations use an entirely different unit."

"And what's that?" demanded the O. G., defending his creation.

"Haven't you ever heard?" came back the O. C. "It's the 'nyet'—Russian for 'no.'"

The Committee compromised on a proposal for an early world parley in Nice, France, on freedom of the shirgs, with Dagwood Bumpstead as chief U. S. delegate plenipotentiary. Just then the Boss stuck his head in the gents' room.

"What's the big idea?" he growled. "It's after 5. Do you lugs expect me to dock you time and a half for shirging overtime?"

—Karl F. Zeisler.

came a Member of it today and they all dine with me on Monday next. Every Monday is the day. At Quadrille this afternoon—lost 0.1.3. I gave nothing at all to Servants.

There are other early clubs that were akin to Rotary—the Rota club where the famous diarist Samuel Pepys "made up" his attendance, Benjamin Franklin's Junto of Philadelphia, and so on. Maybe the success of your world-wide movement stems from the fact that you took the old idea that men like to get acquainted and injected into it the newer idea that, once organized, they want some worth-while channels for their combined energies and enthusiasms. Early Rotary, I have learned, quickly set up high objectives—and the movement spread around the world.

On paging through the Club news in this magazine I find many Clubs dipping into the bin of discarded ideas and coming up with new uses for them. Recall the minstrel shows of your boyhood? It seems that Rotary Clubs in many cities have exhumed the old idea. They are producing minstrel shows using their own members as talent. Proceeds enable the Clubs to carry on wider community services.

When there's a local crisis, communities send leaders from all their many clubs and groups and societies to a meeting to talk things over. Kenosha, Wisconsin, took the old idea and set up a standing civic council that operates year in and year out on many matters of general civic interest.

Thomas A. Edison had invented the phonograph and wanted pictures synchronized to it somehow. Out of that desire came his invention of motion pictures. Years later—when was it, 1926?—someone came along and, knowingly or not, dug up Edison's old idea of synchronizing moving pictures and phonograph and gave us our first talking pictures.

Well, what about that drawerful or handful of discarded and partly used ideas you have? Any salvage there?

What is it the Scriptures say?—the stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner.

John T. Frederick

Speaking of New Books—

ABOUT 'FOLKS IN HISTORY' . . . LARGE SHIPS AND GREAT

LAKES . . . MEN AT WORK IN WAR AND IN PEACE . . . HISTORY—FACT AND FICTION.

I SUPPOSE that one must have attained a certain age to enjoy most fully the famous cartoons of Gaar Williams in his series "Among the Folks in History"; perhaps one needs to have been born in the last century. But I venture to believe that there are a lot of readers of THE ROTARIAN who feel as I do that these cartoons are among the best records we possess of life in the United States a generation ago. These readers will share my delight that a generous number of the best of these drawings have been collected and published in book form, with a fine introduction by Delos Avery. As Mr. Avery remarks, "Through cartoons like these, one may study a period and a community in terms of costume, architecture, furniture, manners of speech, social institutions, food. You find the Saturday-night bath, the ordeal of changing from Summer to Winter underwear . . . county fairs, and the all-day job of currying the horses, greasing the harness, washing the buggy in preparation for the bliss of a starlight ride with your girl." The title of the book: *Among the Folks in History*. If you confess to 50 years or so in the middle U.S.A., don't miss it.

Conceptions of history—what it is, how it should be written—change somewhat from generation to generation. The history books that I studied in the

eighth grade and in high school were largely composed of the dates of battles and treaties, the names of generals and politicians, and abstract generalizations on such subjects as "results of the War of 1812." Most writers of history today avoid abstract generalizations, and know that dates of specific events are merely useful tools in the real study of history. Their aim is to give the reader of today an *understanding* of events and conditions in the past, an appreciation of motives and attitudes, a sharing of the experience of the people of an earlier time.

Of a score of books which I've brought together for our department this month, all books to which the term "history" could be applied in one sense or another, one of the best to my mind is also one of the broadest in its scope and purpose. This is *The Sea and the States*, by Samuel W. Bryant. It is subtitled "A Maritime History of the American People," and in its 600 pages Mr. Bryant gives concise accounts of the part played by ships and shipping, in both war and peace, throughout the history of the British colonies in North America and then of the United States. Of necessity these accounts are brief, so great is the field; but they are not superficial. Mr. Bryant is in command of his facts; he has a sound sense of proportion; he

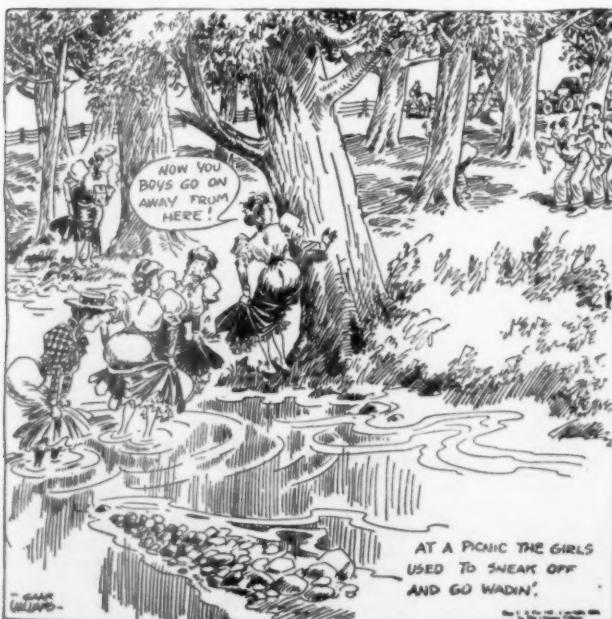
writes well. This is the first volume in a new series called "The Growth of America Series."

Another hearty recommendation in this field I wish to give to *The World's Great Lakes*, by Ferdinand C. Lane. Geography mingles with history here. The author has described for us all of the earth's major lakes, and has narrated the story of each—its discovery and exploration, the part it has played in history. The field is one of endless fascination, of romance and adventure, and Ferdinand C. Lane has told these stories with genuine brilliance combined with steady attention to historical accuracy. Whether it be the Great Slave Lake or Victoria Nyanza, Superior or Titicaca, his account is really good reading. This is a book to enjoy, and to reread with pleasure.

The events of yesterday are the stuff of history, just as much as those of a century or five centuries ago. I have found absorbing reading in *Jim Farley's Story*, a candid narrative of the years of James A. Farley's close association with Franklin D. Roosevelt, as Cabinet member and as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This seems to me an honest book; certainly it is highly readable and lastingly important.

Another firsthand record of recent great events is contained in *Normandy*

Chicago Tribune—New York News Syndicate, Inc.



No Man's Land is how Gaar Williams titled this drawing in his famed newspaper series "Among the Folks in History."



Here's another memorable Williams cartoon: Curfew. A new collection of his choice drawings is now in book form.

to the Baltic, by Field Marshal The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. This is a soldier's record of a historic campaign, simple but graphic, and accompanied by many maps. Especially impressive to me is the fine statement, in Field Marshal Montgomery's foreword to this book, of the achieved ideal of teamwork in the great Allied campaign in Northwest Europe: his generous tribute to General Eisenhower and to the fighting men he commanded.

A very fine detailed account of events of international importance a century earlier is presented by Herbert Gambrell in *Anson Jones: The Last President of Texas*. This is history by the biographical method: the life of one man illuminates a region and an epoch, one little known to most readers and vastly interesting. The author is professor of history at Southern Methodist University. He writes with warmth and strength, achieving for his reader a genuine sense of participation.

The same region figures largely in *The Horse of the Americas*, by Robert Moorman Denhardt. This book is social history in a particularly interesting field. It tells the story of the part played by the horse in the conquest of the Americas by the white race, of the place of the horse in American history, and of the development of the modern breeds. Mr. Denhardt is at once an enthusiast, editor of *The Western Horseman*, and a thorough scholar. His book is a satisfying study of its rich field.

IN *Land of Liberty*, Fred Hamlin has brought together vigorous biographical sketches of a dozen men whom he calls "heroes of the common people" of the United States. His selections include Roger Williams, Andrew Jackson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. They also include names which will be new to most readers: Priddy Meeks, a leader in the Mormon migration and settlement of Utah; Joseph Garabed, hero of the early days of the Salvation Army in the United States. For the fresh light on the history of their periods thrown by Mr. Hamlin's sketches of these lesser men I am especially grateful.

Washington Cavalcade, by Charles Hurd, is a somewhat disappointing survey of the social history of the capital city of the United States. The wealth of picturesque detail has been too great for Mr. Hurd, and for the most part his treatment is either too general or somewhat superficial.

Labor affords a major aspect of social history. In *Colonists in Bondage*, Abbot Emerson Smith has reported his findings in a very thorough study of white servitude and convict labor in America in colonial times. His study includes the British West Indies. It establishes clearly the part played by indentured servants and convict laborers in colonial life.

A study of American labor at the other end of U. S. history—yesterday and today—which I have greatly enjoyed and warmly recommend is *Cloud by Day*, by Muriel Earley Sheppard.

The subtitle calls this "A Story of Coal and Coke and People," and it really is that: history written in the concrete terms of actual houses and food and work and play and of real human beings, with all that this implies of interest and meaning.

This book, *Cloud by Day*, is really about a region, the "Coke Region," a narrow strip of densely populated land between the Allegheny Mountains and the Monongahela River, where most of the coke for Pittsburgh's steel industry is produced. Mrs. Sheppard has lived for many years in the Coke Region—at Connellsville and later at Uniontown—and knows it thoroughly. She writes of its people and their problems with sympathy and with broad understanding. Especially interesting to me are her chapters on the PennCraft Coöperative Housing Project, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee as a replacement of the traditional mine "patch"; on the order of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great (of the Catholic Church of the Byzantine Rite), which occupies the house built by the coal baron J. V. Thompson at Uniontown and plays an important part in the religious life of the region; and on the history of union organization in the region.

Victoria Case and Robert Ormond Case had a fine subject in *We Called It Culture: The Story of Chautauqua*, but they have treated it disappointingly. The institution of Chautauqua—first the Summer school at Lake Chautauqua with its extensions and imitators, later the familiar tent with its week of lectures and concerts—is a most striking phenomenon of the social history of the United States, and had some importance in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. *We Called It Culture* gives a good account of the business aspects of the rise and fall of Chautauqua, but fails to assess adequately its cultural significance. It does not even attempt to analyze the precise substance and quality of a typical Chautauqua program. This book stirs vivid memories for those of us who knew Chautauqua at firsthand, but adds little to them.

A weekly news magazine was as regular and important a part of the reading of many citizens of the United States a century and more ago as it is today. Norval Neil Luxon has told the story of the magazine they read in *Niles' Weekly Register: News Magazine of the Nineteenth Century*, and with it the story of Hezekiah Niles, the remarkable man who founded the *Register* and was its editor for 25 years.

A wealth of history is compressed in the pages of *American Names*, by Henry Gannett, an amazingly complete listing of place names of the United States and their origins. There is social history, too, in Charles Earle Funk's *A Hog on Ice*, a listing of familiarly used figurative expressions with discussion of their meaning and origin: such phrases as "to lay an egg," "the life of Riley," "to know the ropes." Many such phrases are surprisingly old, and their history, as narrated by

Mr. Funk, a famed dictionary editor, is highly interesting.

History is an important ingredient of *France: Paris and the Provinces*, an attractively illustrated guidebook for the prospective American traveller. French historical backgrounds are well outlined in the text by Roger Roumagnac. I enjoyed especially the sections on "Gastronomy" by Pierre Andrieu. In *The March of Muscovy*, Harold Lamb has written a detailed history of the early centuries of Russian history. This book does not seem to me to have quite the drive and color of the author's earlier books—*Genghis Khan*, *Alexander of Macedon*, and the histories of the Crusades—but it is a firm and genuinely readable account of a little-known and highly important phase of world history. *The Goodly Fellowship of the Prophets*, by John Paterson, is a narrative of the lives and times of a succession of remarkable men, the *Old Testament* prophets, and a discussion of their significance for their contemporaries and for today.

LITERATURE can be built on history, made of the stuff of history: Shakespeare proved that, as did Hawthorne, as did Stephen Vincent Benét. I think it has happened again, in a slender book called *A Mirror for the Sky*, by Jessamyn West. Miss West has taken the life of John James Audubon and the westward movement of which he was a part, and has woven these into the improbable pattern of the libretto of an opera, with what seems to me unmistakable success. The lyrics of the book have an individual quiet beauty. The stage directions, the indicated action, and the profoundly sympathetic characterization of Audubon and his loyal wife, Lucy, give the work much of the quality of a novel. I enjoyed Jessamyn West's *The Friendly Persuasion* as much as any book I have read in years. *A Mirror for the Sky* seems to me, in its widely different kind, a work of equally high distinction.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:

Among the Folks in History, Gaar Williams (Rand McNally, \$2).—*The Sea and the States*, Samuel W. Bryant (Crowell, \$5).—*The World's Great Lakes*, Ferdinand C. Lane (Doubleday, \$3.50).—*Jim Farley's Story*, James A. Farley (Whittlesey, \$3.50).—*Normandy to the Baltic*, Field Marshal Montgomery (Houghton Mifflin, \$5).—*Anson Jones: The Last President of Texas*, Herbert Gambrell (Doubleday, \$5).—*The Horse of the Americas*, Robert Moorman Denhardt (University of Oklahoma Press, \$5).—*Land of Liberty*, Fred Hamlin (Crowell, \$3.50).—*Washington Cavalcade*, Charles Hurd (Dutton, \$4.50).—*Colonists in Bondage*, Abbot Emerson Smith (University of North Carolina Press, \$5).—*Cloud by Day*, Muriel Earley Sheppard (University of North Carolina Press, \$4.25).—*We Called It Culture*, Victoria Case and Robert Ormond Case (Doubleday, \$3).—*Niles' Weekly Register*, Norval Neil Luxon (Louisiana State University Press, \$5).—*American Names*, Henry Gannett (Public Affairs Press, \$3.75).—*A Hog on Ice*, Charles Earle Funk (Harper, \$3).—*France: Paris and the Provinces*, Roger Roumagnac (Whittlesey, \$4.50).—*The March of Muscovy*, Harold Lamb (Doubleday, \$3.75).—*The Goodly Fellowship of the Prophets*, John Paterson (Scribners, \$3).—*A Mirror for the Sky*, Jessamyn West (Harcourt, Brace, \$3.50).



From Barracks to Youth Center

YOUTHS OF 'NEGLECTED AGE'—

THOSE OUT OF SCHOOL AND WORKING—FIND
THEY HAVE FRIENDS IN THE ROTARY CLUB
OF CAIRNS, AUSTRALIA.

"OH, for something to do!" . . .
"Where can we go?" . . . "Boy, is this
town dead!"

Plaints like these rise from young people around the world—and the boredom they reflect often leads to mischief. But you *won't* hear such talk in Cairns, Australia—not much of it anyway.

Hop into a car in this fast-growing East-coastal city of 20,000, and follow the young crowd, and you will see why. Soon you will come to a collection of buildings and lawns in and on which hundreds of young men and women will be reading, dancing, drinking pop at the canteen, playing tennis or basketball, or attending a physical-education class or a lecture.

They are part of the 1,000 youths from Cairns and surrounding area who have memberships in the Cairns Rotary Youth Center—which is what this lively institution is. If its five structures look like wartime barracks, they should. They were built for and used by United States troops stationed there during World War II.

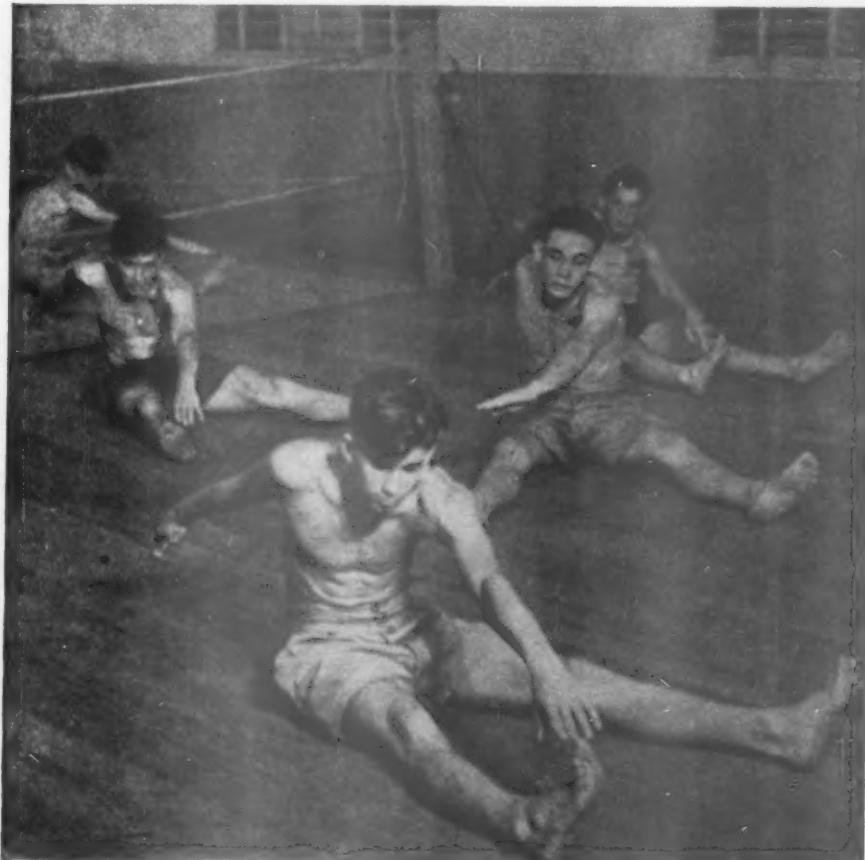
Feeling that the older youths of the community—those who had completed their education and were employed—needed recreational facilities, the Cairns Rotary Club Youth Committee decided to do something about it. Through public subscription, it raised approxi-



It gets hot in Cairns, for the climate is tropical—so the soft-drink canteen (above) is one of the most popular spots. Weekly dances attract a sizable turnout.



Warm though they appear to be, these singers raise their voices high in the popular ditty entitled Let It Snow! Let It Snow!



When it comes to body building, nothing beats a session in the Center gymnasium.

mately \$3,000 to purchase the buildings. Regular subscriptions—plus small membership fees and dues—now keep the enterprise going.

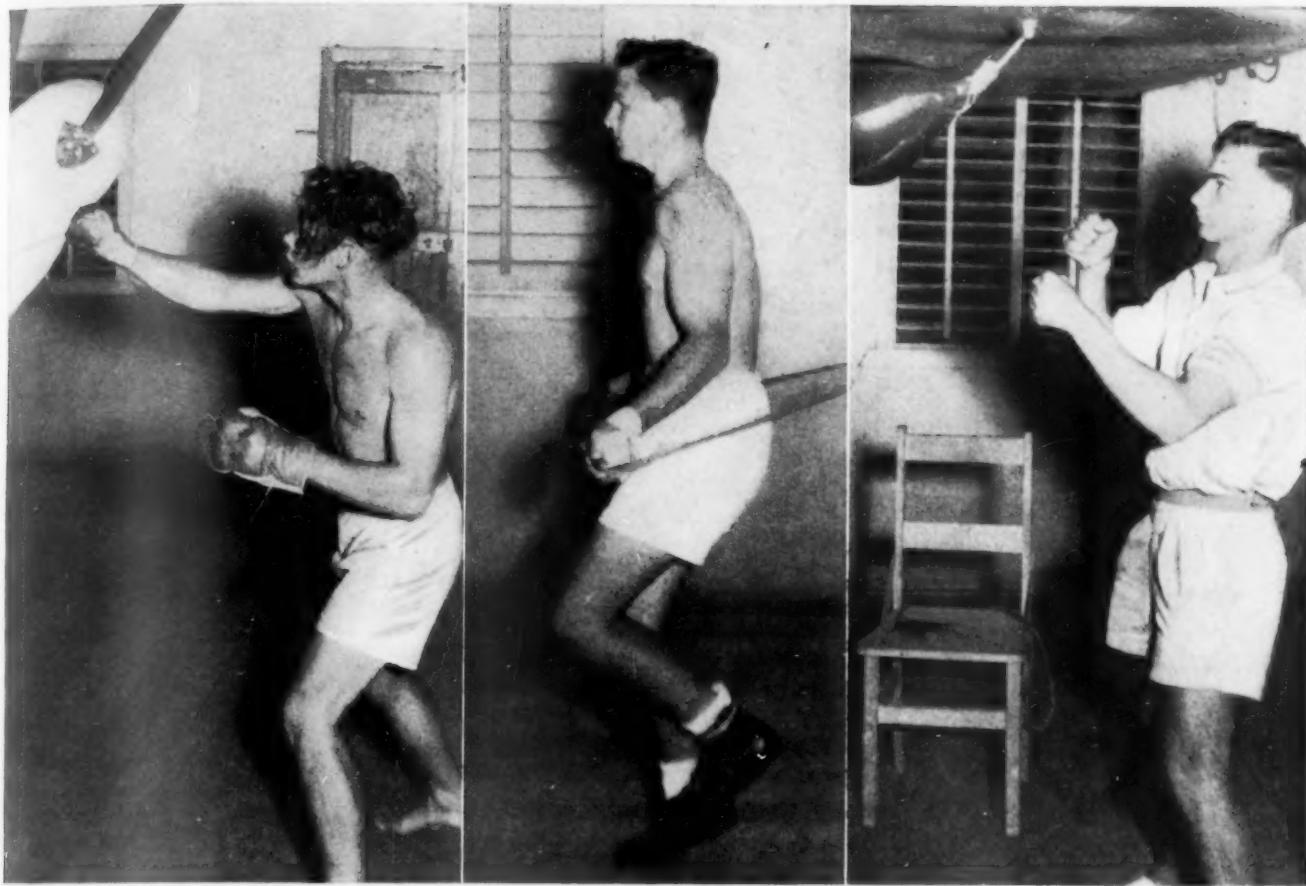
Many another community around the world has a "teen" canteen, or a similar organized recreation center to give its teen-agers a wholesome outlet. The Cairns project differs in that it was planned for maturer young people. Still, all are welcome!

Fame of the Center is not confined to Cairns. When S. Kendrick Guernsey, 1947-48 President of Rotary International, and Mrs. Guernsey visited Australia last year, they made an inspection tour of the Center—and were highly enthusiastic. Another veteran worker for youth, Angus S. Mitchell, of Melbourne, who is now President of Rotary International, is likewise greatly interested in the Cairns youth project.

Each of the Center buildings carries the name of a member of the Rotary Committee. Fogarty Hall, for instance, honors Reginald F. G. Fogarty, who is serving District 56 this year as Governor. He is the one who initiated the Center idea.

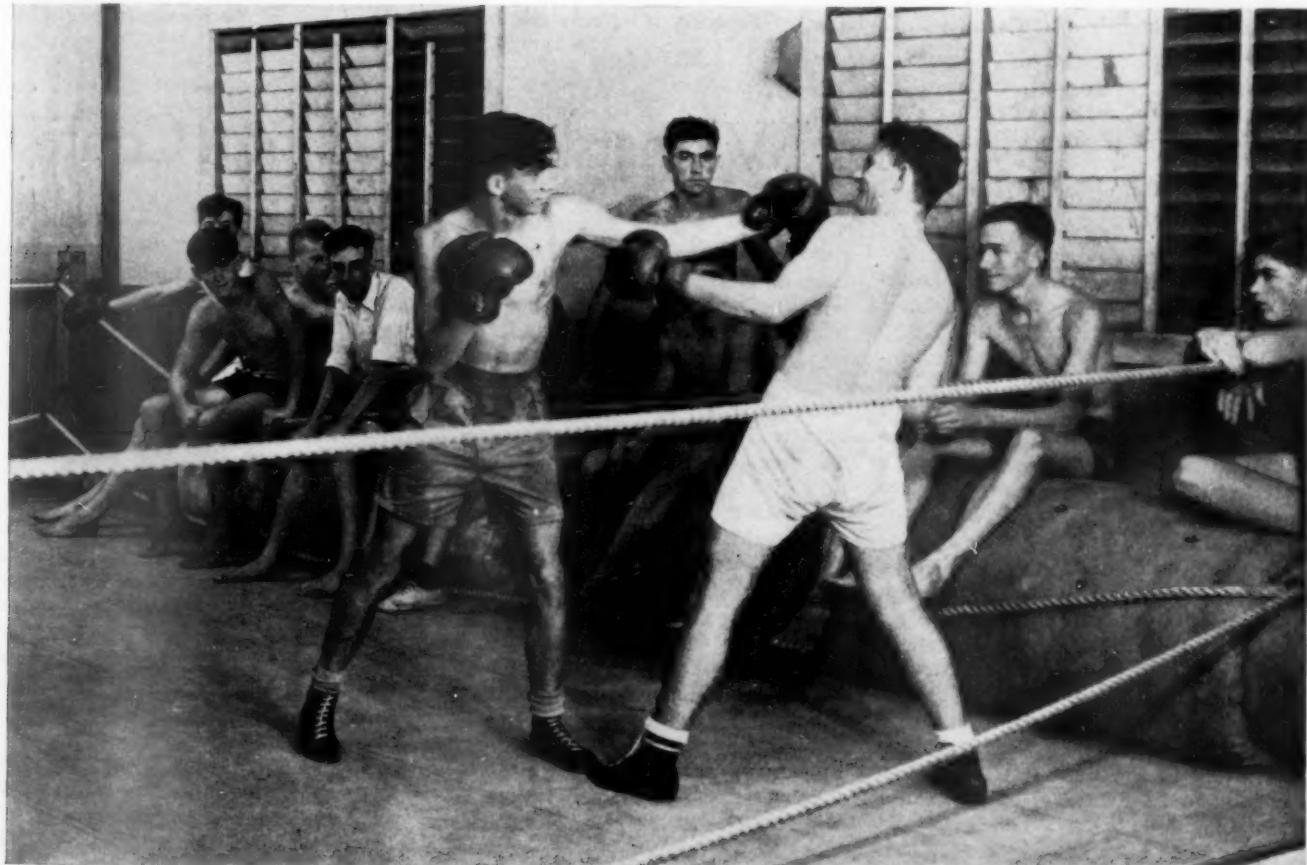
Everyone agrees this is an excellent way to plant the seeds of good citizenship in the minds of the impressionable youths.

—Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



As these pictures show, stress is laid on physical training. There are tennis, basketball, football, and cricket, also.

Leaders for the National Fitness Council, an organization run by the Australian Government, received their training at the Center.





Concentration is what Rotarian F. L. Hines, of Superior, Wis., calls this study. It placed first in the Human-Interest Class.

The Winners!—1948 Photo Contest

HERE IS the news a host of shutter-snappers around the world are awaiting. THE ROTARIAN's 1948 Photo Contest is over. The judges have spoken. The \$500 in prizes is on its way to 28 winners on three continents.

Nearly 300 Rotarians or members of their families in about a dozen countries entered the Contest, submitting a total of some 1,800 prints—or six apiece on an average. Free, according to the rules, to enter any size, shape, or color of "still" print, contestants submitted everything from small album snapshots to huge, wide-matted salon studies. Their equipment represented the whole history of amateur picture-making accessories—from simple box cameras to costly chromium-plated mechanical marvels. Entries travelling the greatest distances to the Contest editor's desk originated in Australia, New Zealand, and India.

The trend observed in the 1947 Con-

test toward more color photography continued throughout the 1948 Contest, with the Full-Color Division polling as many entries as the Human-Interest or the Scenic Divisions. Higher prize money for color was a weighing factor, however. Once again the Animal Division trailed the others in popularity. The family dog and cat are photogenic all right, but are usually wholly indifferent to the master's efforts to win a contest. This may be the explanation.

Three Rotarians of long professional experience in the photographic field judged the Contest. All members of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, they are Alfred Dupont, owner of the Walinger Studios; Walter E. Banford, resident manager of Loews, Inc., distributors of MGM films; and Harvey W. Framberg, vice-president of Barnes-Crosby Company, photoengravers.

First Prize in the Full-Color Division was \$100; Second Prize, \$50; Honorable

Mention, \$10 each. First Prize in each of the three other Divisions—Human Interest, Animal, and Scenic—was \$50; Second Prize, \$25; Honorable Mention, \$5 each. Every First Prize winner becomes a life member of THE ROTARIAN'S Camera Club. Every entrant becomes a one-year member.

Here are the 1948 winners:

FULL-COLOR DIVISION

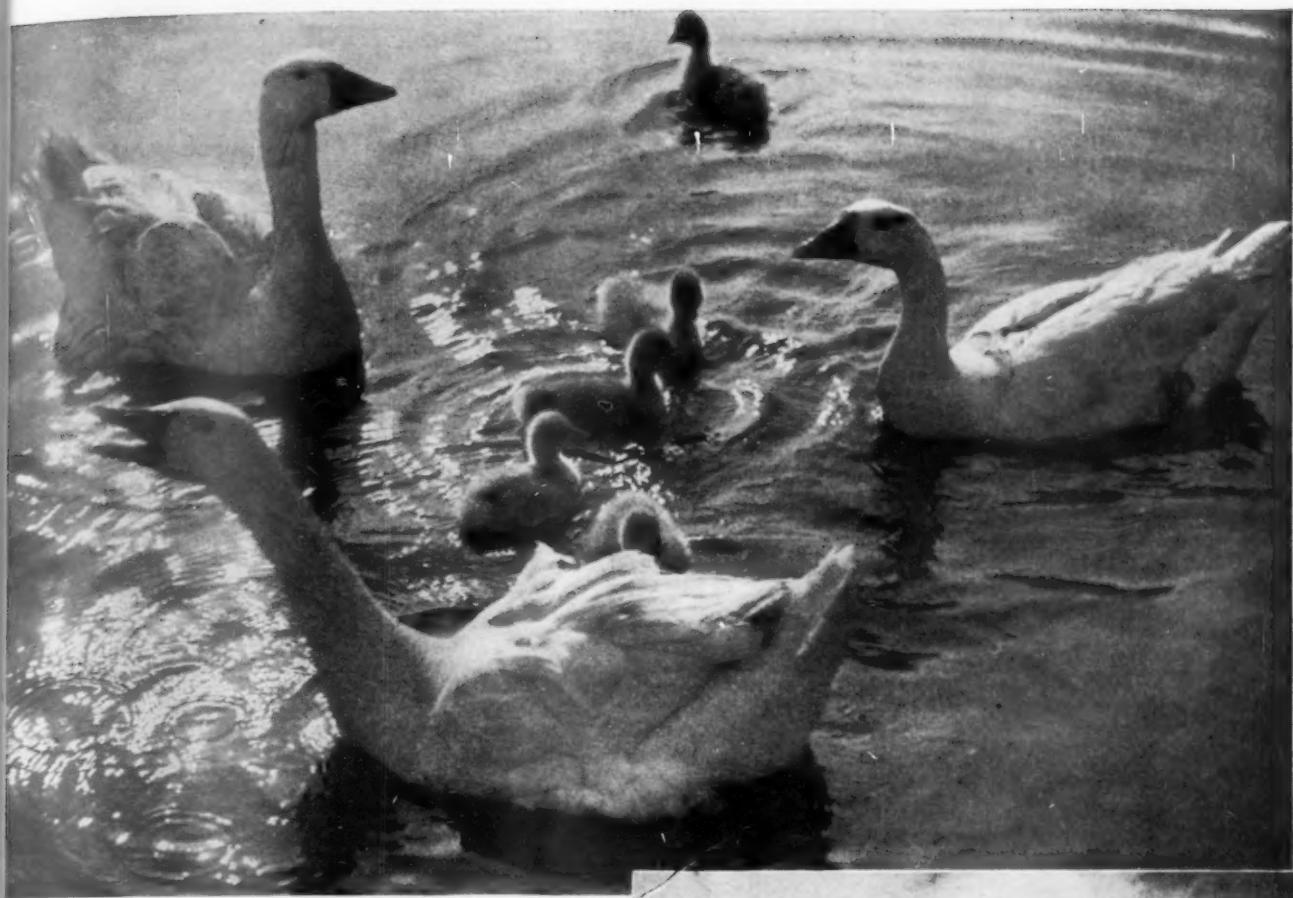
First Prize: C. Scott, Oliver, British Columbia, Canada. *Second Prize:* Joe P. Hertel, San Bernardino, California.

Honorable Mention: Beverly Spencer, Ouray, Colorado; J. P. Tarry, Wichita Falls, Texas; Johnny O. Moore, We-woka, Oklahoma; Charles A. Howe, Homewood, Illinois; Stanley B. Gamble, Burwood, Australia.

HUMAN-INTEREST DIVISION

First Prize: Fritz Hines, Superior, Wisconsin. *Second Prize:* Mrs. Max Habernickel, Paterson, New Jersey.

Honorable Mention: Edwin M. Johan-



Family Circle—First Prize winner in the Animal Division. It is the work of Rotarian Harold G. Humphrey, of Lewiston, N. Y.

With this "scenic," Rotarian Edward Canby, of Dayton, Ohio, placed first in that class. Title: The World Beyond.

son, Ballard, Washington; Ivan D. Smith, Wayland, Michigan; Dr. Gail C. Jackson, Vincennes, Indiana; Robert W. Vose, Bangor, Maine; Alfred Weale, Ardrossan-Saltcoats, Scotland.

ANIMAL DIVISION

First Prize: Harold G. Humphrey, Lewiston, New York. **Second Prize:** Grace de la Croix Daigre, Plaquemine, Louisiana.

Honorable Mention: Earl O. King, Rantoul, Illinois; George R. Onody, Salem, Massachusetts; John Bernard Thompson, Canterbury, England; Everett W. Saggus, Elberton, Georgia; G. P. Jackson, Cirencester, England.

SCENIC DIVISION

First Prize: Edward Canby, Dayton, Ohio. **Second Prize:** David C. Kent, Pulaski, Virginia.

Honorable Mention: William G. McClanahan, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Margher S. Master, Palampur, India; A. G. Lawrason, Listowell, Ontario, Canada; W. F. Small, Newburgh, New York; B. B. Randall, Lafayette, California. [More photos on page 44.]



[Continued from page 43]

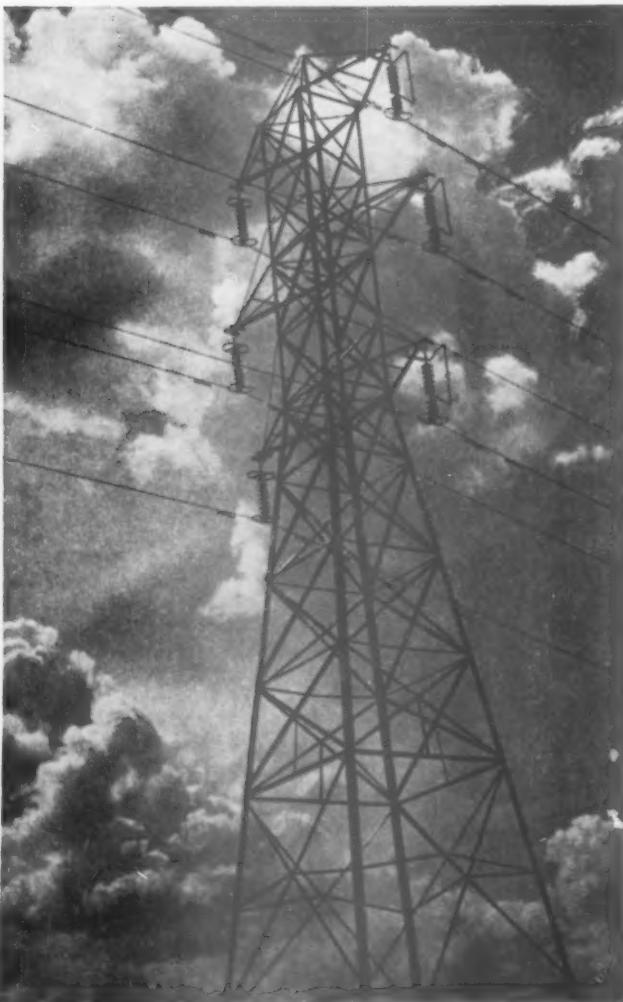


Looking for Trouble won second place in the Human-Interest Division for Mrs. Max Habernickel, of Paterson, N. J. She is the wife of a Rotarian.

Viewing his print (below), Rotarian David C. Ken, of Pulaski, Va., gave it the title Omnipotent. The Contest judges gave him second place in the Scenic Division. Honorable Mentions in this class represent three lands.



Winner of first place in the Full-Color Division, Okanagan netted the largest prize in the Contest—\$100—for Rotarian C. Scott, of Oliver, B. C., Canada. Entered in the form of a 5 x 7 Kodachrome transparency, it naturally loses its soft pastoral colors and depth in this black-and-white reproduction.



It could have fallen in either the Human-Interest or Animal Division, but Grace de la Croix Daigre entered Duet (below) in the latter class — and took Second Prize with it. She is the wife of a Rotarian in Plaquemine, La. The Animal Division polled fewer entries than the three other Divisions for reasons understandable to all photographers.

Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **Nature's Whodunit.** Scientists have known for years that viruses kill living cells. But the "filterable virus" is so minute that it cannot be seen by any previous means of magnification. Now the "phase microscope," which depends on the difference in either actual thickness or the difference in refractive index (ability to bend light) of transparent materials has made possible the watching of a virus killing living cells and will permit the photographing of living organisms under varying conditions. Formerly it was necessary to stain the organisms to photograph them, which usually killed them.

■ **Surface Saver.** A company in St. Louis, Missouri, has announced the development of a low-priced clear plastic finish that may be wiped on almost any surface with a clean cloth. It dries quickly and gives a clear plastic finish which may be polished to a great brilliancy. It gives long-life protection to metal and wood surfaces as well as to linoleum and the like.

■ **No-Slip.** A new clever gadget makes any shoe a golf shoe. In reality it is a detachable metal sole with standard Phillips cleats. An all-metal, rustproof, one-piece plate, it fits on and locks on any shoe in a few seconds and can be taken off just as quickly. It is just as successfully worn for work on ice, hunting, and fishing as for golf. It is so light and small that one can easily carry it in his pocket and eliminate the necessity of a separate pair of shoes for golfing.

■ **Picture Dresses.** Two new processes for continuous printing of patterns on cloth have been put in use. While it is not applicable to making, say, neckties with the best girl's photo or dresses with the best beau's picture on it, it does repeat photographic negatives on the fabric and photo stars' pictures have already been incorporated into dress patterns.

■ **Wall Protector.** A simple, inexpensive, and yet remarkably effective work saver in the shape of a transparent wall protector is now available. It is really a sheet of clear plastic that comes in 25" by 40" size, and is easily cut to the desired dimensions, two sheets in a package. The wall protector prevents water and dirt from discoloring or disfiguring the painted or papered area—especially wall sections that are easily soiled, such as the walls about stoves, light switches, bath tubs, radiators, sinks, showers, and wash bowls. The protector is easily cleaned with a damp cloth. It is also quite heat resistant. It can be attached to

the desired area with small pieces of scotch tape and will fit in everywhere because of its complete transparency.

■ **Water Paint.** A revolutionary paint made from a water dispersion of synthetic resins instead of the ordinary drying oils dries in less than half an hour without odor, yet possesses the durability of high-class oil paints. The "vehicle" of the new paint is a dispersion of synthetic polyvinyl resins in water. The speedy drying and freedom from odor make it possible to paint an apartment or hotel room in the morning and have it ready for occupancy in the afternoon. As the paint dries, the particles of resin coalesce to form a continuous resin film.

■ **Death Whisper.** For some ten years we have been using supersonic vibrations in liquids to sterilize them and, in the case of milk, to homogenize it as well. One difficulty has been that each type of germ seems to have its own specific wave length which will destroy it most easily, and by using one simple wave length, as we have heretofore, we have not been able to kill all the different varieties of germs. Now a new patent seems to overcome this difficulty by laying down a barrage of wave lengths through the rapid modulation of a basic wave length in the desired range. It accomplishes this by having a piston facing the vibrating diaphragm in the chamber containing the fluid to be sterilized and moving

the piston rapidly in and out while the diaphragm vibrates. Another patent accomplishes the same effect in a different way. By a combination of such devices as these, it should be possible for us eventually to produce these supersonic waves cheaply enough so that cities can use them in sterilizing their water instead of being forced to use chlorine as they often do now.

■ **More Distance.** Every golfer wants more distance. And those new silicones may get it, for a golf ball with a silicone center wound with a new electronic thread winder has been made. Those who have tried it announce they got longer flight, better "click," and improved feel. The electronic winder operates with a beam of light which keeps tension constant by the vibrations of the string being wound. The beam of light controls a brake through an electric eye, and the winder operates in constant tension in spite of minute differences in the thickness and elasticity of the rubber thread. Improved winding plus the "bounding putty" core account for more distance.

■ **Polythene by the Yard.** For the home-maker, polythene plastic in thin sheets comes as a new blessing. The sheets are normally 72 inches wide and one-, two-, or four-thousandths of an inch thick. The thickest is generally used for shower-bath curtains, the thinnest for table covers, and the medium for food-saving bags, blanket bags, clothes bags, and the like. This material is unaffected by practically all liquids and solvents, is a nearly perfect barrier against water vapor, and can be sewed up with or without tape reinforcing. Many women insert zippers for the fastening and a new adhesive is available which is self-adhesive, but which will not stick to anything else. Polythene sheets are sold under various trade names.

■ **Baby Baskets.** Many hospitals now are using transparent basinettes since the infants are then in full view and still no drafts can reach them. Formed from a single sheet of plastic, the baskets are almost unbreakable, very light in weight, easy to handle, and so strong they should last for years. They are just as practical for home use as for a hospital.

■ **Vegetable Meat.** A new protein for fortifying natural meat flavor derives its meaty flavor from the amino acids it contains, as does meat. It comes in both liquid and powder form and has a world of advantages in the kitchen, adding greater flavor to stews, meat loaves, gravies, soups, and sauces. Commercially it is used for adding more flavor to sausage, hash, bouillon cubes, processed meats, and the like. It is produced for commercial purposes only.

* * *

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



No need to carry a cold lunch to a picnic or outing when you have one of these easy-to-carry seven-pound "outdoor fireplaces." Made of heat-resistant stainless steel, it has space for a generous supply of charcoal for the fire. It stands only 21 inches high.

Rotary Reporter

BRIEF ITEMS ON CLUB ACTIVITIES AROUND THE WORLD.

They Have a Club for It

(PANAMA) have extended their international relations to include all 21 American Republics by means of sponsoring a club of top-ranking local high-school students. The youths are organized to study the individual countries and correspond with students therein. Semi-monthly luncheon meetings are held, when talks on the various nations are presented by Rotarians who are familiar with them, by consuls of those lands, or by other persons.

Museum on the Menu

The Rotary Club of GREENWICH, ENGLAND, is now meeting in a museum—in a restaurant in the National Maritime Museum, to be exact. The Club hopes that guests, particularly Rotarians from overseas, will take the opportunity of combining a Rotary meeting with a visit to the museum.

'World Lies in Hands of Youth'

a speaker told the Rotary Club of MAITLAND, AUSTRALIA, recently at a meeting at which were honored the winners of an essay contest conducted in the local school.

The speaker suggested several avenues along which Rotary could work toward promotion of goodwill and peace. They were: get acquainted with the people of other countries—understand their methods and customs; try to understand their

Members of the Rotary Club of CRISTOBAL (CANAL ZONE)—COLON

point of view, become informed on policies which draw nations together or cause conflicts between them, and study as citizens what can be done to keep your own country a worthy member of the family of nations—and encourage other people to do the same.

Goodwill on a Cake of Soap

When the new airmail parcel-post service was recently inaugurated between the United States and all European countries participating in the European Recovery Program, the Rotary Club of ARDMORE, PA., took advantage of the rates to send friendly greetings and token parcels of soap to one Club in each of ten countries. It advised that another parcel would follow by regular mail, containing a cake of soap for each member. The Clubs remembered were FAABORG, DENMARK; ARMAGH, NORTHERN IRELAND; INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND; CREMONA, ITALY; ASSEN, THE NETHERLANDS; LARVIK, NORWAY; HARNOSAND, SWEDEN; HÚSAVÍK, ICELAND, BRAINTREE & BOCKING, ENGLAND; and DUMFRIES, SCOTLAND.

Essays Point Way to a 60-Day Stay

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Rotarians believe in promoting international understanding in concrete ways. The Club recently sponsored an essay contest among French youths on "How a Visit to the United States Will Help Me in the Work of My Life." The winners—from PARIS and LYON—were recently flown to Little Rock for a busy two-month stay. They are guests



When a shortage of waitresses slowed up service at a recent meeting, Dr. D. W. Humphreys pitched in and carried food to his fellow Rotarians in Cushing, Okla. Next week he was prepared, he brought an apron—used it.

of the Rotarians, and are getting a firsthand view of American life. Among other things they are observing city government in action and getting a glimpse of the various elements of American life—agricultural, industrial, and cultural. They've even had a golf lesson.

'Golden Bear' on Mission of Mercy

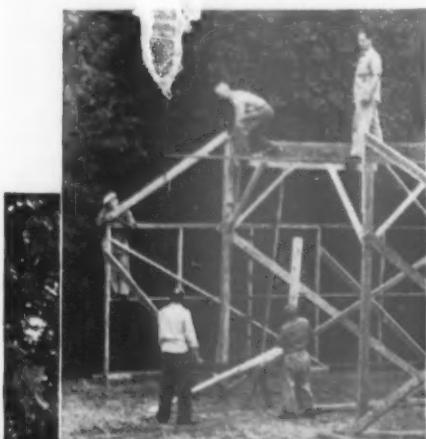
More than 1,200 tons of food and clothing were recently shipped to France, Italy, and Greece aboard the *Golden Bear*, a California maritime training ship based at VALLEJO, CALIF. The VALLEJO Rotary Club conceived the idea, and was instrumental in getting the project moving, while local citizens and those in other California communities contributed. Some of the cargo was picked up in STOCKTON, OAKLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LONG BEACH, and SAN DIEGO. The crew was royally received at each port where the goods were delivered to the local Rotary Clubs for distribution—MARSEILLE, FRANCE; GENOA and NAPLES, ITALY; and PIRAEUS, GREECE.

Financed by a special \$1-a-month assessment, four CARE food packages are shipped to Finland every month by the ROTARY CLUB OF CASS CITY, MICH.

MOUNT UNION, PA., Rotarians are doing their bit to help relieve suffering in Europe. The Club recently "adopted" a war orphan, and it has shipped nearly a quarter of a ton of clothing to Denmark.

\$5 a Plate—Still a Crowd

Although BLENHEIM, ONT., CANADA, has a population of only 2,000, when the local ROTARY CLUB staged its most recent "Five-Dollar Banquet," the sale of tickets was so great (504) that the dinner had to be served in two church dining rooms and at a hotel. The guests then reassembled for the program, which included an ad-



After soliciting materials, a crew of 50 Kingsport, Tenn., Rotarians bruised knuckles and mashed thumbs erecting a 40-by-80-foot shelter for local Girl Scouts. A few weeks later the Club returned and was honored at a picnic.



dress by Australia's High Commissioner to Canada, Francis Forde. The profits—the Club freely admitted it was only providing \$1 worth of food—will go toward various worth-while activities.

Rotary? They Discuss It!

As an incentive to enlist interest of high school boys in Rotary subjects, Rotarians of District 154 sponsor an annual "Rotary Discussion Contest." This year 22 of the 37 Clubs in the District secured the co-operation of the schools in their cities, and 75 boys made an intensive study of Rotary's Fourth Object. The subject was "Rotary's Part in Maintaining World Peace in This Atomic Age." There were local contests, group competition, and then the finals, at the District Conference, when a cup (see cut) and medals were awarded the winners.

Four More Clubs Celebrate 25th Silver anniversaries will be observed by four more Rotary Clubs in July. Congratulations to them! They are Huntington Beach, Calif.; Monticello, Ark.; Barnesville, Ohio; and Frostburg, Md.

The first President presided and four of the six living charter members attended the recent 28th-anniversary meeting of the Rotary Club of HOUTON, Me.

Some 200 persons, including members of six near-by Rotary Clubs, were on hand recently to help the Rotary Club of ALTUS, OKLA., celebrate its 27th anniversary.

More Than Meetin' Rotarians in EATON, OHIO, and their wives and children will long remember the recent big family-night party which featured a variety of entertainment. There were singers, various instrumental numbers, and a ventriloquist.

A Small Town CAN Do It!

Should anyone ever doubt that a small-town Rotary Club can sponsor a sparkling 4-H Club program, refer him to members of the Rotary Club of GOLIAD, TEX. He'll find the answer is, "Certainly!" They have been doing it since 1942, in such a way as not only to help the livestock breeders and junior feeders, but also to give a vast amount of publicity to the county.

Have Gala Time All the flavor of an 'Across Border' evening in Latin

America was dished up recently by Rotarians of FORT MYERS, FLA., as a special ladies' night treat. Gay tangos, haunting Spanish love songs, and the melodious strains of the marimba brought a taste of exotic spectacles and strengthened inter-American solidarity. Among the many features was a young accordion player (see cut) attired in full Charro regalia.

50 More Clubs on the Roster

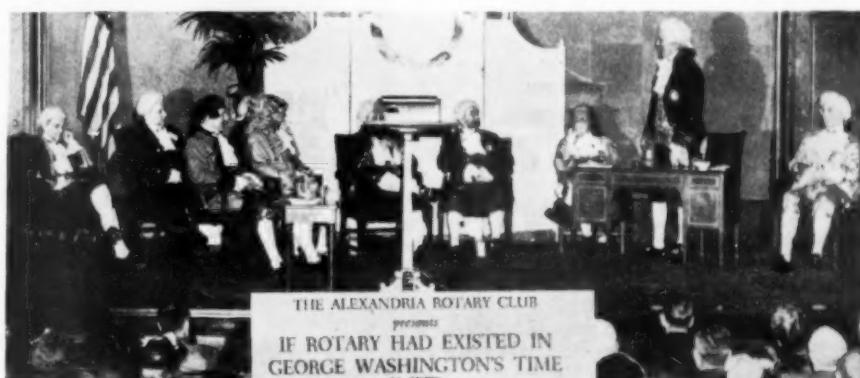
Congratulations are due 50 Rotary Clubs which have recently been added to the roster of Rotary International. Three of them are read-



"Canada's Appeal for Children" gained \$250 when Melfort, Sask., Canada, Rotarians played a juvenile hockey team. The Rotarian goalie had never skated before.



Charles A. Smith (right), 1947-48 President of the Rotary Club of Kentland, Ind., awards a trophy in the recent District 154 "Rotary Discussion Contest" (see item).



Alexandria, Va., Rotarians recently staged a skit showing how George Washington, a former townsmen and first President of the U. S., might have acted in Rotary.

Photo: Sanders



Inspired by Rotary's Convention in Rio de Janeiro, Fort Myers, Fla., Rotarians entertained their ladies at a typical "south of the border" fiesta (also see item).

Photo: Smith



St. Louis, Mo., Rotarians sent this parcel to the Rotary Club of Bridport, England, for a deserving family. A war veteran, his wife, and seven children got it!

Photo: Eccles

mitted Clubs. They are (with sponsor Clubs in parentheses) Kungälv (Mölnadal), Sweden; Boden (Lulea), Sweden; Heerenveen (Sneek), The Netherlands; Metz (Nancy), France; Shady Cove (Medford), Oreg.; Gresham (Portland), Oreg.; Puyallup (Tacoma), Wash.; Georgetown Divide (Placerville), Calif.; Willits (Ukiah), Calif.; Makassar, Netherlands Indies (readmitted).

Karlskoga (Orebro), Sweden; Ascarate (El Paso), Tex.; San Luis-Rio Colorado (Mexicali), Mexico; Ashland (Washburn), Me.; Claresholm (Cardston), Alta., Canada; Lake City (University District of Seattle), Wash.; Hobart (Valparaiso), Ind.; Kalundborg (Slagelse), Denmark; Ljungby (Halmstad), Sweden.

Pasco-Kennewick (Walla Walla), Wash.; Seremban, Federation of Malaya (readmitted); Lytham, England; Ipaneri (Uberaba), Brazil; Oglesby (LaSalle), Ill.; Kristiansund N. (Trondheim), Norway; Locarno (Lugano), Switzerland; Washington Crossing (Morrisville), Pa.; Alamo Heights (San Antonio), Tex.; Lincoln (Old Town), Me.; Cagayan de Misamis, The Philippines; Richfield (Provo), Utah; Mende (Le Puy), France; Greenfield, England; Hindley, England; Tewkesbury, England.

Union (Philadelphia), Miss.; Pacific Grove (Monterey), Calif.; Walnut Grove (Sacramento), Calif.; Springfield (Hillside and Union), N. J.; Longwy (Nancy), France; Abingdon, England; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, West, England; Venezia, Italy (readmitted); Niceville-Valparaiso (Pensacola), Fla.; Gatineau (Hull), Que., Canada; Chapultepec (Mexico City), Mexico; Cresciuma (Laguna), Brazil; Okanagan-Omak (Wenatchee), Wash.; Falkenberg, Sweden; Honefoss, Norway.

Better Health Interest in the solution of health problems is as universal a World Concern
as Rotary itself. Here are typical ways in which Rotary Clubs are taking action in that direction: CANTON, OHIO, Rotarians realized \$13,000 through the

sale of Easter seals, including \$2,000 from the sale of lilies in a one-day street sale. . . . EL CAMPO, TEX., Rotarians provide wheel chairs and hospital beds for convalescent patients, as well as an oxygen tent. While the equipment was purchased from funds received through rentals, and more will be obtained the same way, lack of money has never kept a needy person from using the convalescent aids. . . . When Rotarians of MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, recently began a drive to combat cancer, one member contributed land for a building, another promised expensive equipment, and funds for the project began pouring in. The Club recently purchased an ambulance for city-wide use.

Miguel Alemán, President of Mexico, was present at the recent official opening of the "House of Health," which was built in CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, under auspices of the local Rotary Club. . . . GLOUCESTER, MASS., Rotarians recently provided funds to purchase braces for a paralysis victim in a hospital school. . . . Electric power was shut off in PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., several years ago as the result of a hurricane. During that time several infantile-paralysis victims in iron lungs were kept alive through manual operation of the equipment. PORT JEFFERSON Rotarians were not slow in recognizing the need for an emergency generator plant. They raised funds to finance the project, and the generator is now ready.

Rotarians Go to Rescue of Hero

National attention was called to a project of the Rotary Club of PATCHOGUE, N. Y., recently when *Life* magazine publicized the story of a local youth who had saved three youngsters from drowning. The lad, 18-year-old Robert McDowell, had rescued two boys and was just beginning to catch his breath when one of them screamed, "My brother's still in there!" McDowell plunged through a hole in the ice and brought out the missing brother. Within a few days the youth was called upon



Beverly Hills, Calif., Rotarians had a field day at the christening ceremonies of the flagship Beverly Hills, when the city's name was stencilled on the nose of a new DC-6. Here Mary Pickford, "America's Sweetheart," takes the brush to add her efforts to the task.



Alfred E. Stammers (right), 1947-48 President of the Rotary Club of Putney, England, is shown presenting a set of six bugles to the commanding officer of the local Sea Cadet Corps. It will help replace equipment which the group lost during the war.

to tell his story before the local Rotary Club and other service groups, and an organized effort was made to help his family financially. You see, he was the sole support for a family of 14—his sick father, mother, and 11 brothers and sisters.

The Speaker Was Eggs-actly Right If seeing is believing, Rotarians of SAPULPA, OKLA., were convinced

that a young Future Farmer speaker at a recent meeting knew his business. The program that day included demonstrations of various farm practices, with live animals and fowls. One lad uncovered a wire coop containing two hens which were to be used in demonstrating culling hens for laying ability. "Now this hen," he said, "is sure a good layer." He no sooner had put it back in the coop than the biddy gave a gentle cackle—and laid an egg.

Work On Toward Understanding As a contribution to the establishment of

a permanent peace among the peoples of the earth, the Rotary Club of HEREFORD, TEX., has established an International Citizenship Foundation with a fund of \$15,000. Each year it will enable a student to attend a specified near-by college to prepare himself for foreign service, including diplomatic service of the United States.

Rotarians and Kiwanians of WESTFIELD, MASS., recently held a joint meeting when problems confronting the United Nations were discussed by an economic advisor to the British delegation. . . . GAINESVILLE, FLA., Rotarians recently sent copies of their Club bulletin, *The Rotagator*, to the Secretaries of representative Rotary Clubs in each of the countries in Latin America. Part of the bulletin was in Spanish, extending greetings to Spanish-speaking Rotarians of the Americas.

International understanding took another step forward recently when Rotarians from several Cuban Clubs—HAVANA, HOLGUÍN, PALMA SORIANO, SANCTI SPIRITUS, SAN JOSÉ DE LAS LAJAS, and SANTIAGO—flew to SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, for an intercity meeting with Rotarians from RÍO PIEDRAS, ARECIBO, CAPARRA, HUMACAO, JUNCOS, CAGUAS, CAYEY, and SANTURCE.

When Pan American Week was recently observed in WATERTOWN, N. Y., the local Rotary Club sponsored a special window display (see cut) in one of the stores which, among other things, included copies of REVISTA ROTARIA.

Inglewood Gets the Answers INGLEWOOD, CALIF., has been called the "best-informed community

in the United States regarding Federal old-age and survivors insurance" as a result of a project recently sponsored by the local Rotary Club. The Club instigated "Know Your Social Security Week," a project which was more successful than even the most optimistic expectations. That week more inquiries were received at a special booth on a downtown street than the Federal office ordinarily receives in six months. Movie trailers were seen [Continued on page 59]

Photo: Rotarian B. E. Cartwheel

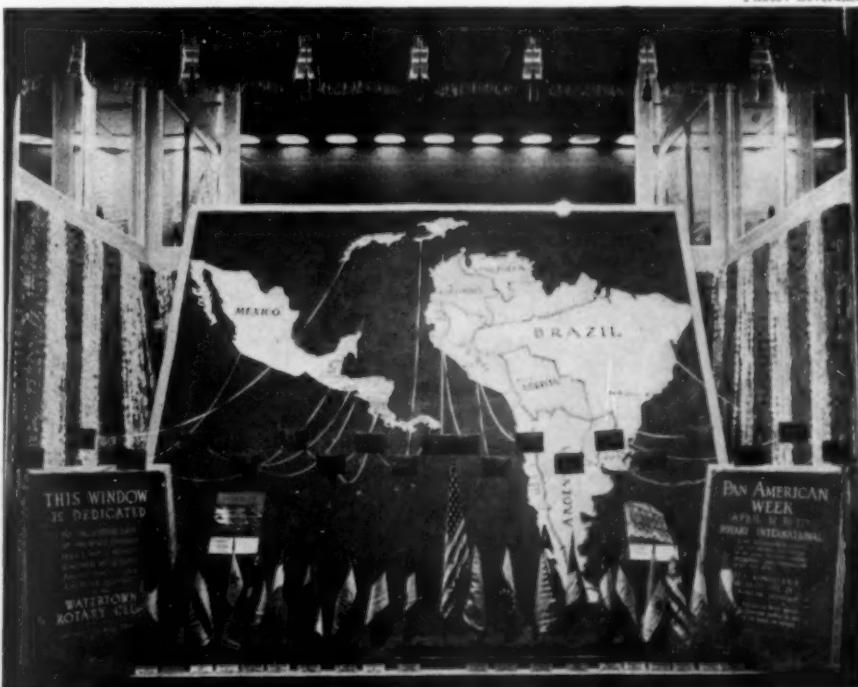


Until Hamilton, Australia, Rotarians took these 50 youngsters 54 miles to see the sea at Portland, some of them had never viewed the ocean nor a ship. One lad became so excited that he walked into the water with his "clothes and all" on.



West Allis, Wis., Rotarians enjoy an annual outing at the farm of a member, where auctions raise funds for Boys Work, milking contests and trap shooting are on the program, and members dine in a spotless barn while seated contentedly on bales of hay.

Photo: Severance



This window, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Watertown, N. Y., called attention to Pan American Week (see item). Other windows featured products of the Americas.



Waldemar C. Luz (right), President of the Rio Club, gives a typical abraço to Claudio Cardoso de Castro, winner of first prize in an RI Foundation essay contest. Past President Arch Klumph gave \$500 which three shared.



Hosts de luxe are José Fernandes, Host Club Executive Committee head (see item re: his broken arm), and Antonio B. Cavalcanti, Host District Governor.



Getting the news free—if they can read it—as it's done in Rio, are Rotarian and Mrs. R. J. Hopkirk, of Fort Madison, Iowa.

Scratchpaddings

WHAT ROTARIANS ARE DOING

IF YOU were at Rio de Janeiro for the 39th reunion of Rotary International, you leisurely watched the world whisk by from the vantage point of sidewalk cafes. And from newly made friends you gleaned bits of interesting information—such as these jottings airmailed back by THE SCRATCHPAD MAN:

Sights! She hadn't been in Rio an hour before MRS. PERCY HODGSON, of Pawtucket, R. I., was worried, but very pleasantly. "The sights here! I wonder if I can open my eyes wide enough to see them all!"

Which One? Mention U.S.A. to the FRANCIS FIORINIS, of Turlock, Calif., and they're apt to ask, "Which one?" It's because they detoured to the Rio Convention via the Union of South Africa, where they visited Rotary Clubs and diamond mines. At Kruger National Park they saw lions which supplied them with wild-animal stories that will make youngsters back home popeyed. "Most people don't realize that Dakar, West Africa, is only eight hours by plane from Recife, Brazil," says FRANCIS. The FIORINIS left California last February and it will be four months before they are back in Turlock.

Happy Man. The happiest man in Brazil, he admits, is dynamic HERBERT MOSES, an attorney whose heart is in journalism. For 17 years he has been president of the Rio de Janeiro Press Club, and its luxurious building, commonly known as the A.B.I., is conceded largely to be the result of his enterprise. "Each morning when I come to the office, I have the same enthusiasm I had when I started." Because this

human "ball of fire" is small, his friends call him "Mosquito." When asked about it, he quips, "Yes, Mosquito—but Electric Mosquito!"

Brickbat. EVERETT McCULLOUGH, of Wichita Falls, Tex., faithfully studied the Portuguese lessons appearing in THE ROTARIAN in recent months. "I thought I was pretty good," he says, "until I tried my Portuguese on a waitress. She told me, 'I mooch prefer you speak in Engleesh!'"

Orchid. "You're THE SCRATCHPAD MAN?" asked PEPIN MENDEZ, of Humacao, Puerto Rico. "Tell your chief the most helpful article THE ROTARIAN ever published is *So You're Going to Rio!* last March." While THE S'PADMAN blushed as prettily as possible, PEPIN dug into his pocket and produced oftcreased sheets. "See, it tells me where to eat and I've underlined the names of the restaurants and their food specialties."

Small-World Dept. No sooner had MR. AND MRS. FRED N. WALT, of Santa Cruz, Calif., reached Rio than they ran right into old friends MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM CLAASEN, of Paso Robles. In fact, the WALTIS and the CLAASENS have adjoining ranches. Oddly enough, neither couple knew the other was coming.

No Byrd. MARK M. JOHNSON, a veterinary surgeon from Downey, Calif., has since January been seeing the unusual in South America—crossing the Andes nine times. In just four hours he flew from Lima to Iquitos, a city of some 20,000 in inner Peru, deep in the Amazonian jungle. "Before the Air



Just another chat in the House of Friendship. That's Convention Sergeant at Arms Paul McKee, of Oregon (rear right).

Age," he says, "it would have taken six months by water via Panama and up the Amazon, or three months by land over the mountains on burros." MARK followed the railroad down Chile to the end of the line at Puerto Montt, where he saw penguins swimming in the harbor. "I wrote my wife that I looked for the South Pole, but though I didn't see it I decided I'd gone south far enough."

Repeater. HARRY W. ("OLD FAITHFUL") MONG is here. Since 1920 this Chambersburg, Pa., printer has missed but four Conventions.

Parleyvoors. Many a *mot* has been spoken here this week by others than the contingent from France. "It's surprising how many understand it," says GENE HARRISON, optometrist from Provo, Utah, who learned French as a boy in France. . . . TOM BENSON, Rotary's Second Vice-President who hails from Littlehampton, England, found his English didn't register with a doorman. "Then I shifted to French—pretty rusty French that I first learned in school and used whilst in the First World War—and the man beamed. I'm sure he'd have given me the hotel had I asked for it!" . . . Another Rio-rover who finds French useful is DR. BULSARA JAL FEFROSE, municipal service executive from Bombay, India. He finds that with English and French he gets along very well in Latin America.

Hopping Hobby. The REILLYS—JOHN and VERA—have a new hobby. It's collecting capitals of countries having Rotary Clubs. In April they left home base in Whittier, Calif., and hopped their way to Rio via Canada, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico (U.S.A.), Trinidad, and the Bahamas. They'll visit every Latin-American country before they return in August, and JOHNNY, a Past Director of Rotary International, expects to have movies to back up every tall story he'll have to tell.

Business + Pleasure. To the fun of a long trip, VICTOR I. ZELOV, wire-recorder manufacturer from Philadelphia, Pa., is adding a filip of business. Accompanied by MRS. ZELOV, he'll go on to Argentina to look into new methods of sound recording. Post offices there, it is reported, have a service which, for a nominal fee, records an oral letter on paper tape. This is mailed and then read back to the recipient by a special device. Not only does the scheme have an advantage for the busy man, but it makes it possible for an illiterate person to send letters.

Speedy. "The fastest-working District Governor we ever had," according to PORTER W. CARSWELL, story-telling Past International Director from Waynesboro, Ga., is his fellow *Nieuw Amsterdammer*, J. CLEVE ALLEN. Back in 1940-41, CLEVE, then of Elberton, Ga., finished off his "D.G." year by getting married, starting a four-year hitch in the Navy, then fathering twin boys. "He's now



Glad to be in Rio are incoming District Governors Pierre A. Abbat (second from left) and Raymond Julien-Pages, of France, and Dr. S. Cuendet, of Switzerland; Past Director and Mrs. H. J. Brunnier, U.S.A.; and Director Charles Jourdan-Gassin, of France.



Refreshing—and free! About 3,000 servings each of "coke," maté, coffee, a quinine tonic, and guaraná (a soft drink) go over this House of Friendship counter daily.

President of the new Club in Coral Gables, Fla.," says PORTER, wiping his perspiring brow, "and here in Rio I don't believe even the heat will slow him down."

Welcome Mat. That favorite old combination, business & pleasure, was given a new twist for SARKIS NAHIGIAN, Chicago dealer in Oriental rugs. Some of his best patrons live in Rio. When one of them learned that MR. AND MRS. NAHIGIAN were coming to the Convention, they wrote that a car with chauffeur would be at their disposal. And it was.

Hard Luck! The blue ribbon for hard luck goes to JOE FERNANDES. This Rio Rotarian is head of the Host Club Executive Committee and has slaved for months at his job as conscientious H.C.E.C. Chairmen do. Shortly before the big week his right arm was broken while horsebacking—but not even his best friend can detect a slackening in his ready flow of smiles and good humor.

Helenhi Water. The insurrection that nearly upset the diplomatic conference in Bogotá, Colombia, and a tidal wave couldn't keep DR. AND MRS. C. OMER WEST, of Kansas City, Kans., from arriving on time for the opening day.

Sailing from New Orleans on April 9, they were detained at Buenaventura while affairs there and also at Bogotá were being cleared up. Off Mollendo, Peru, their ship rode out the tidal wave, a mild one which followed a quake accompanied by a dust storm. At Santiago, Chile, they shifted to a plane.

House Guest. RAMONA TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill., is a lucky and happy girl. Instead of occupying a *Nieuw Amsterdam* cabin, like her parents, PAST INTERNATIONAL FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT AND MRS. HERBERT J. TAYLOR, she has been living in the home of a Rio Rotarian, ALVARO S. F. CHAVES, a fabrics manufacturer. His daughter RUTH plans to attend a university in St. Louis, Mo., next Fall.

Simpatico. A special tie of friendship links the large delegation from Havana to Rio Rotarians, for Havana was the impromptu host to the 1940 Convention when war disturbances necessitated a shift from Rio. "So we're especially glad to be here," says ALEX M. ROBERTS, President of the Havana Rotary Club—and the first non-Cuban native to hold that honor in the Club's 32 years.

Youngsters. His 86th birthday was celebrated on the high seas by GEORGE M. GRAY, Past President of the Rotary

Photo: Carlos



A group of Rotary folks from the Dominican Republic pose beside the model of the Christopher Columbus lighthouse which they flew to Rio (also see item below).

Club of Coshocton, Ohio. Runner-up for the oldest-Rotarian-here honor is ERNEST GIESECKE, 79, who came from Honolulu, Hawaii.

Honoring Columbus. CHRIS PIGEON, probably better known as CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, is to be honored for discovering America by a 6-million-dollar memorial lighthouse near Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. It will be 450 feet high and will cast a beacon visible 50 miles at sea. Funds are being contributed by New World countries. A 12-foot replica of the memorial on display in the House of Friendship was brought to Rio in a chartered plane by 15 Dominican Rotarians and wives, led by INCOMING DISTRICT GOVERNOR ANTONIO ARMENTEROS SEISDEDOS, of San Pedro de Marcoris.

Publicity. Every radio station in Brazil and five round-the-world short-wave stations broadcast the opening program of the Convention, at which Brazil's PRESIDENT DUTRA spoke.

Scapegoats. Not even Father Neptune, the Lord of the Deeps—who bore a resemblance to FRANK PEPPER, of Miami, Fla.—could put all who travelled on the

Nieuw Amsterdam through the high jinks that would expiate for their sins. So these scapegoats were selected: RALPH GEORGE, AL LINDHOLM, GEORGE KOCH, GEORGE FINDLER, ART ANDERSON, GAY QUOIDBACH, IRV CUBINE, ALLEN MATHIS, ERNIE MAIHACK, JOHN PARK, WALTER JENKINS, and BOB SMITH.

Stamp Sale. Brazil issued two commemorative stamps for the Convention, one for 1.20 and one for 3.80 cruzeiros. At the House of Friendship 2,800 souvenir folders with blocks of four of both varieties were sold. Sales there and at the Touring Club totalled \$22,800.

Close! In the contest for the two-year Directorship from U.S.A. Zone 1, GEORGE E. WORSTER, of Los Angeles, Calif., received 338 ballots and HARRY F. RUSSELL, of Hastings, Nebr., 339. As far as THE SPADMAN knows, it's unique in Rotary history.

A 1905-er! Rotary is a young organization, as many a speaker this week has said. To prove it they could have pointed to CHARLES A. NEWTON, one of the 17 members of the 1905 Class of "Old No. 1," the Chicago Rotary Club. He is here and as spry a sight-seer as many a younger man. CHARLIE now lives in Los Angeles, where another 1905 survivor, HARRY L. RUGGLES, a Chicago printer, spends his Winters.

Home. A cablegram received this week from New Zealand by WILLIAM C. MACKAY, of Auckland, eased his mind considerably. It was from his fellow down-under incoming District Governor BERTRAND L. BLODORN, saying he was safe at home. While at the Quebec



At Rotary's 1948 Assembly in Quebec, just before the Rio reunion, two brothers wish each other luck. One is outgoing Governor W. McK. White (left), of Indiana; the other, incoming Governor Wray P. White, of Massachusetts.

Also at Quebec President-Elect Angus Mitchell sees unveiling of his portrait shown on cover. With him are new Governors from down under: Johnstone, of Australia; Blodorn, of New Zealand; Reed, of Australia; Cuthbertson, of Australia; MacKay, of New Zealand; and Fogarty, of Australia.

Assembly BERT got news that his wife had died. He left Quebec on Saturday and was in Timaru the next Friday.

'Modern Antiques.' Second-oldest Rotary Club in the world is San Francisco, Calif., and three of its charter members are in Rio: BEN D. DIXON, lithographer; C. DEVENS HOLMAN, insurance; and H. J. BRUNNIER, consulting engineer. "And we're about the most modern antiques in Rotary," boasts BEN.

Mailman. Weeks ago DR. SILAS JOHNSON, Rotarian at Macon, Ga., wrote a letter. It was an official invitation from Wesleyan College, which he heads, inviting TSEN FU WEI, of Shanghai, China, to speak to the students. DR. JOHNSON gave it to MR. AND MRS. CHESTER DOW, of Macon, and now it has been personally delivered. "CHARLIE" WEI was glad to accept because he was going to Macon anyway—to visit his daughter at Wesleyan, which, incidentally, is famous not only because MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK attended it, but because it was the first U. S. college to give a diploma to a woman.

Extra Planes. Because of the Convention traffic, Pan American Airways used six extra planes (four DC-4s and two Constellations). Fully half of the air passengers requested either a change in reservations for side trips or complete reroutings in order to see more of Latin America, according to RODOLFO ARAUZ, district sales manager.

Rodem. Many a touring Rotarian is discovering Rodem, the hotel in Mexico City, reports PAST INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR ERNESTO J. AGUILAR, one of Mexico's delegation of 32 here. The \$300,000 hostelry gets its name from an incorporated group of Rotarians who built it to provide a suitable Club meeting place and social-club facilities for local and visiting Rotarians.

Lucky. W. CHRIS O'FERRALL, who is in the oil-well service in Shreveport, La., was on the Nieuw Amsterdam waiting list, but had given up all hope. En route to a U. S. Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington, D. C., he got a telegram at Raleigh, N. C., saying there had been a cancellation. "I didn't go home to get another clean shirt," he said, "but came right on!"

Remembered. PAUL B. MCKEE, of Portland, Oreg., spent some six years in

Photo: Rotarian W. B. Edwards



Brazil in public-utilities work. On the way down to Rio he wondered who'd be the first old friend he'd see. It proved to be his former chauffeur, who was at the dock with a broad smile on his face. "At your service," he announced—an offer which PAUL, who captains the Convention Sergeants at Arms, was glad to accept.

Honor. At the closing session, PRESIDENT GUERNSEY was awarded a decoration by the Dominican Republic. He also received a diamond Rotary button made from materials mined in the Mato Grosso and presented by Rotarians from that region of Brazil.

Rio Friend. When the LLOYD HOLLISTER, of Wilmette, Ill., arrived in Rio, a good friend was here to welcome them—HELIO PENNA E COSTA, who attended Northwestern University on a scholarship from District 147, of which "HOLLY" is the incoming District Governor. HELIO was one of the speakers the last day of the Convention.

Proverb Proved. Two who believe "it's better to be late than never" are PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR AND MRS. HORACE E. BABB, of Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. They arrived in Rio three days tardy. The reason is that the S.S. *Ryus* was five weeks late in sailing. They and six more South African Rotarians had planned to use those pre-Convention weeks in Buenos Aires and Rio. The BABBS will be away from home ten



Roses for the First Lady, Edythe Guernsey, at the closing session! Also pictured are President Ken, Convention Chairman Luther Hodges, and President-Elect Mitchell.

"and we like the convenience of having our own meeting places."

Visit Paid. Several years ago, ROTARIAN BENJAMIN HUNNICKUTT, president of MacKenzie College in São Paulo, Brazil, visited GEORGE W. FRASIER, until recently president of the State College at Greeley, Colorado. The social debt is now even, for DR. FRASIER is here for a visit with his long-time friend.

Delayed Honeymoon. Back in 1919, before she was married, Mrs. WALTER G. MEYER was offered a trip to Rio to visit her brother, ROTARIAN RICHARD P. MOMSEN, attorney here. Instead she decided to wed and postpone the trip. It took 29 years to get it—but she and WALTER, a Milwaukee, Wis., Rotarian, are here enjoying it immensely.

Not Tourists. The Convention is just a stopover, albeit a pleasant one, for PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR WILFRED W. ROBBINS, of Davis, Calif. He is in South America on a seven-month mission for the U.S.A. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, accompanied by Mrs. ROBBINS.

And now for more jottings from THE SPADMAN. These are not from Rio, but he hopes they'll prove out just as interesting as those gleaned in Carioca Land:

Golden Opportunity. LEO E. GOLDEN, of Hartford, Conn., a Director of Rotary International, found himself without a tuxedo at the International Assembly in Quebec. After considerable search, someone suggested that he contact FLOYD D. GOLDEN, of Portales, N. Mex., an incoming District Governor. Though the GOLDENS are no relation, their suit sizes were the same. DIRECTOR LEO then borrowed a tie from another individual and a shirt from still another. Rotary's "Service above Self" was at work again!

Scholarship. LLOYD HOLLISTER, of Wilmette, Ill., 1948-49 Governor of District 147, carried good news to the recent International Assembly at Quebec, Que., Canada. His District was renewing its

annual offer to provide a one-year post-graduate scholarship at Northwestern University. The recipient this year will be chosen by José RIVEIRA AVENDANO, of Santa Marta, Colombia, 1948-49 Governor of District 40, and will come from Colombia.

Old Friends. Rotary Assemblies and Conventions are famous for new friendships that are made, but sometimes old ones are renewed. That happened at the recent Assembly in Quebec, when JOSEPH C. PAYNE, of Danville, Ill., and KEATS S. CHU, of Tientsin, China, both incoming District Governors, were brought together again after 27 years. They were in school together at the University of Wisconsin and had not seen each other in the interim. . . . Incidentally, ROTARIAN CHU and KUANG HUANG, of Canton, China, also a 1948-49 Governor, were schoolmates, too. That was in high school, in China. Their paths have crossed numerous times in the meantime.

Game Hunters. HODGES H. HONNOLL, of Memphis, Tenn., 1948-49 Governor of District 140, followed up the International Assembly at Quebec, Que., Canada, with a flying trip to Dakar, French West Africa, in company with his wife. They planned to spend two months ranging the Continent from Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, to Cairo, Egypt, recording their experience on movie film. One of the stops was expected to be Kruger National Park, where the animals run wild and where the campers are fenced in for the night. ROTARIAN HONNOLL, an attorney, was busy taking tips from INCOMING DIRECTOR HENRY T. LOW, and INCOMING GOVERNOR CECIL L. ROBERTSON, both of Southern Rhodesia. S. KENDRICK GUERNSEY, 1947-48 President of Rotary International, asked him to present his felicitations and carry his regrets for being unable to visit that part of the Rotary world. Clubs on the HONNOLL itinerary include Capetown and Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia; and Nairobi, Kenya.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

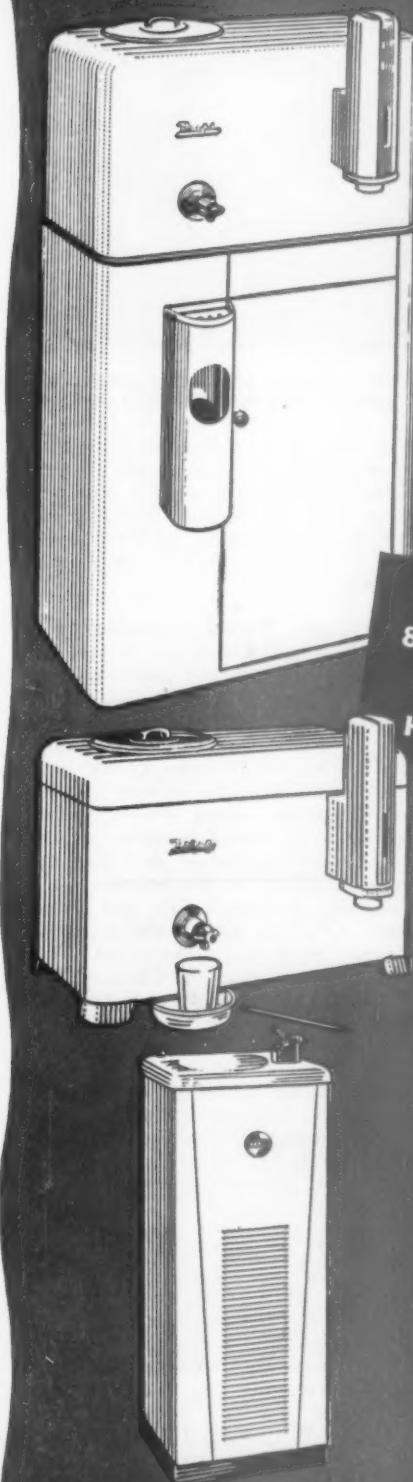


Two round-trip airplane tickets to the Rio Convention—these were among the many gifts Freeport, Ill., Rotarians heaped upon Norman C. Sleezer when they made him "King for a Day." They were honoring their veteran Secretary for his 20 years of service.

months and have a motor tour of the United States with a liberal stopover in London for the Olympics on their schedule.

Club Houses. Visitors en route who stopped over in Puerto Rico were surprised to discover that of the 14 Rotary Clubs on the island, four—Arecibo, Mayagüez, Caguas, and Humacao—have their own buildings. "We are short on hotels and restaurants in the smaller cities," explains PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR SALVADOR L. ROCAFORT, of Humacao,

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Rio in Review

[Continued from page 29]

that almost tripped dancers. Not until 3 A. M. did caretakers resume custody.

This the most exotic entertainment of any Rotary Convention was managed by Madame Mendonça Lima, wife of a former Minister of Transportation. Though she has no Rotary connection, she freely gave her aid in making this entertainment the success it proved to be.

Informal entertainment of the week ranged from shopping forays, drinking and dining at sidewalk cafes, to sightseeing. Alligator bags, aquamarines, and precious stones were popular. Despite inflation, prices were alluring.

"Folks back home will never believe me when I tell them I wore a corsage of nine orchids," Mrs. Dan Procter, of Chickasha, Oklahoma, confided to a friend en route to the President's Ball.

"Nor that I paid only \$2 for them," added her husband.

Sight-seeing beckoned with an enticing finger—to Sugar Loaf, Corcovado with its statue of Christ the Redeemer, to the botanical gardens, to the beaches, to the 10-million-dollar Quitandinha hostelry in near-by Petropolis, to São Paulo known as "the Chicago of Brazil" and the world's fastest-growing city, to Iguassú Falls. . . . Open streetcars—with riders clinging to the sides, reminiscent of San Francisco's cable cars—and busses and taxis and planes were an open invitation to adventure.

Bi- and tri-lingual aid for visitors was dispensed by well-organized Committees at the House of Friendship, Casa da Amizade, in the spectacularly modern Ministry of Education Building. Here doctors, lawyers, and other professional or business men were put in touch with organized groups of their vocations.

Homes of some 70 Rio Rotarians were opened to visiting ladies for luncheons, some hostesses taking as many as 30 a day. Trips were also arranged to local charitable institutions and other unusual places. And with eyes on the clock, coteries of Rotarians and their wives met all ships, trains, and planes known to be bringing visitors—even those arriving at the unholly hour of 3 A.M.

Rio Rotarians were divided into 22 Committees to manage the show. For months, one to three meetings a week—often with 20 or more men present—have been held in homes, and frequently they pushed on till after midnight. At least 30 Rio Rotarians have for more than a month been giving full time to smoothing out problems that inevitably arise in a Convention.

"Oh, only ten days," Host Club Chair-

For informal "personals" from Rio,
see "Scratchpaddings," pages 50-53.

man Joe Fernandes answered when asked how long since he had entered his office, "and I'm not the only one, so it's no record."

Knowing of such effort and sacrifice, President Guernsey remarked at the close of the Convention that a great reunion had been expected.

"But the joys of realization have exceeded even our anticipation. I don't believe I've ever seen a large city go so all-out for a Rotary Convention."

"Don't forget that we—Rotary in all Latin America—benefit too," was Chairman Fernandes' response. "In Brazil we now have 182 Clubs, but because of the lift this Convention has given us, I'll be surprised if we don't have 200 within the year—for you and for President-Elect Angus Mitchell!"

Legislation at Rio

SEVEN PIECES of proposed legislation faced the 39th Annual Convention of Rotary International at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Convention, it should be noted, is Rotary's only law-making body; it alone can amend the Constitution and By-Laws.

To aid voting delegates, the Council on Legislation, which is a part of the Convention, deliberates proposed measures. It then reports its recommendations to the Convention for final action. Some 100 Rotarians of many countries composed the Council in Rio. Past International President Frank L. Mulholland, of Toledo, Ohio, was Chairman.

Here in brief are the Proposed Enactments and Resolutions on which the 1948 Convention acted. The body introducing the measure is shown in brackets, the final action in capital letters:

To extend active membership to more than one commercial radio broadcasting station within the territorial limits of a Rotary Club. [1947 Conference of District 171—Western New York.] NOT ADOPTED.

To amend the provisions relating to honorary membership. [Rotary Club of London, England.] REFERRED TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

To amend the provisions relating to electors at the District Conference. [Rotary Club of Sugarhouse—Salt Lake City, Utah.] REJECTED.

To provide for the appointment of a Committee to reconsider the report of the Commission on RI administration. [Rotary Club of London, England.] ADOPTED AS AMENDED.

To provide for the appointment of a Committee to study the method of nominating the President of RI. [Board of Directors of RI.] ADOPTED.

To indicate the approval of the Convention of RI to amendments to the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. [Annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.] ADOPTED.

To provide for expenditures from the corpus of the Rotary Foundation. [Board of Directors of RI.] ADOPTED.

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Abolish the U. N. Security Council Veto?

Yes! — José Arce

[Continued from page 9]

agreement with one another. It is clear for all the world to see that our organization can accomplish its tasks as laid down by the Charter, only if the Great Powers, and consequently the other nations included in our membership, can work together with reasonable degree of harmony."

Every newspaper reader or radio listener knows how the right of veto in the Security Council has been misused, so I shall confine myself to details of but one illustrative example—admission procedure for new U. N. members.

The Charter states: "Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

The Charter further establishes that before a new member nation may be admitted, the organization must give its opinion on the qualifications of the applicant State. Two completely different actions are required to express that opinion: a recommendation of the Security Council, and a decision of the General Assembly. The Security Council is under obligation to investigate whether or not the applicant State meets the requirements of the Charter and to make a recommendation to the General Assembly. Sometimes the recommendation may be favorable; sometimes unfavorable. It may never, however, fail to recommend.

And just as the Security Council is under obligation to make a recommendation (either for or against the admission of the applicant State), so the General Assembly is under obligation to take action. The Assembly may accept or reject the recommendation of the Security Council, and it may accept or reject the application for admission. But it must act.

The United Nations has received applications for admission from 11 countries, among them being Finland, Italy, Ireland, Portugal, and Trans-Jordan. Each application implies an official communication from the applicant State. Diplomatic courtesy between Governments—in this case between the Government of the applicant State and that of the United Nations—demands that all communications received be answered. Obviously, if the Security Council retains or vetoes the applications for admission, and fails to make a recommendation, then the General Assembly is unable to proceed to a decision, and, as a consequence, the Secretary General is unable to answer the communications he has received, or to

inform the applicant States as to the results of their applications.

Nine members of the Security Council supported draft resolutions recommending the admission to United Nations of Finland, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Trans-Jordan. But one Great Power found it possible, by exercise of the veto, to usurp the authority of both the Security Council and the General Assembly, by precluding those bodies from acting on the petitions for admission.

I, for one, am not willing that any power should so deactivate the United Nations and for political or other reasons insult the dignity of such sovereign nations as Finland, Italy, Ireland, Portugal, and Trans-Jordan.

Rather than countenance such immobilization of the world's lone instrumentality for peace, I submit that it would be preferable that the present United Nations Charter, if it cannot be modified, be discarded and replaced the same day with a new Charter which would preclude such abortive acts.

It is frequently affirmed, to dishearten those of us who oppose the

veto, that it is useless to try to amend the United Nations Charter, since the five privileged members of the organization may veto any proposed amendment.

This interpretation is a gross error for, after all, this attribution is not a power. It is merely the right of the Permanent Members to refuse to accept a United Nations Charter which does not include the veto.

This is the same right the nations had at San Francisco; no one can deny this right to them; nor does anyone deny it.

The five Great Powers would have had this right even though it had not been given to them by the Charter.

But a comparable right exists for other member States in the United Nations. If they wish to form an organization of nations without special privileges, they may set against this veto of the Great Nations a counter-veto which would be just as legal. This counterveto would consist of setting up a new organization without the Permanent Members that do not wish to ratify its Charter. It could be done within 24 hours.

That is, however, a course of action only to be undertaken as a last resort. But something must be done, for peace and world tranquillity are now being vetoed by the veto at Lake Success.

Abolish the U. N. Security Council Veto?

No! — Oscar Lange

[Continued from page 9]

to carry out the requests of the General Assembly, so that the resolutions were not fully implemented. Again we have examples of how the attitude of certain powers prevented the implementation of decisions of the General Assembly, even though there was no formal right of veto.

Now let us go to the Security Council. It has been argued that the principle of the unanimity of the Permanent Members prevents the Security Council from being successfully operative. I do not think that this statement is correct. Successful decisions were reached by the Security Council with the unanimous support of all the Permanent Members, and, in certain cases, the Security Council did not reach any successful decisions although the so-called "veto" was not applied.

I shall give only two examples. One example is concerned with the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt. The Security Council did not reach any decision, not because a formal veto was applied, but because in this case two or three of the Permanent Members of the Security Council did not agree with

the solutions which were proposed, and did not want the Security Council to take action.

Then we have the question of Indonesia. In this case the Security Council, by a majority vote, made certain recommendations to the Governments concerned. One of the Governments—that of The Netherlands—failed to carry out the request of the Security Council. It failed to do so, of course, because it felt that it had behind it the support of one or more of the Great Powers. What happened later? The question was discussed at great length in the Security Council. Certain very weak resolutions were passed, but the Government of The Netherlands was not forced to live up to the original request of the Security Council.

Thus you see that the principle of unanimity of the Great Powers is not something new or independent. It only gives legal expression to certain actual facts, particularly to the fact that any important and basic decision of the United Nations, especially decisions on international peace and security, requires the co-operation of the Great

Powers in order to be effective in practice. Without such coöperation, no decision in matters of international peace and security, including control of atomic energy, can ever be effective. You may like this fact or you may dislike it, but it remains true. And practical statesmen, if they really want to create a world organization which will be successful in practice, have to recognize that fundamental fact. And the only appropriate way of recognizing it is to give it formal recognition in the legal structure of the United Nations, a recognition which was done in Article 27 of the Charter.

The second purpose—and a very important one—which the principle of the unanimity of the Permanent Members of the Security Council serves is that it prevents the United Nations from being deflected from its fundamental purpose of reaching international agreement and consent, into an organization which one or several of the Great Powers might manipulate as a tool of their private policies against other Great Powers.

Such tendencies have been present and are present. They were quite clearly visible during the recent session of the General Assembly. They have also been evident in the Security Council. I shall mention only one example which occurred in connection with the Greek question in the Security Council.

Two resolutions were initially presented: one by the delegation of the United States, and the other by the

Answers to Australian Quiz, Page 31

1. (a) Tasmania. (b) Victoria. (c) New South Wales. (d) Queensland. (e) South Australia. (f) Northern Territory. (g) Western Australia.
2. Hot and dry.
3. Unshaded.
4. No.
5. Iguana.
6. 1788.
7. Chifley.
8. Well-to-do owners of great flocks of sheep.
9. Composer. Actress. Opera singer. Golf. Tennis.
10. 2,400 miles.
11. 13 percent. 13 percent.
12. Acacia, eucalyptus.
13. New Zealand, like Australia, a British Dominion, is merely a neighbor—1,200 miles away.
14. Gauges of the railroads differ from 3'6" to 5'3", and shipping avoids costly reloading at points where the gauge changes.
15. 7½ million.
16. Food (tucker). On the level (fair dinkum). Annoyed (narked). Swell party (bonzer do). Tramp (swagman). Salary (screw). Pal (cobber). Overtime (work back). Hotel (pub). Empty bottle (dead Marine).
17. 1921.
18. Four.
19. Secret ballot.
20. Canberra.

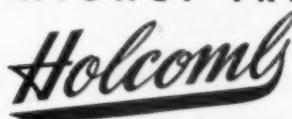
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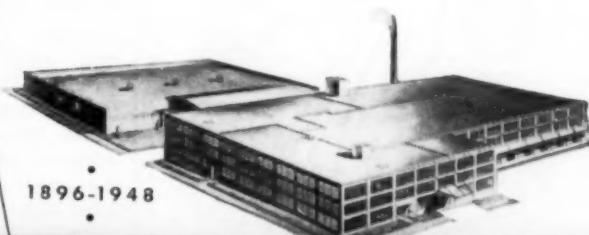
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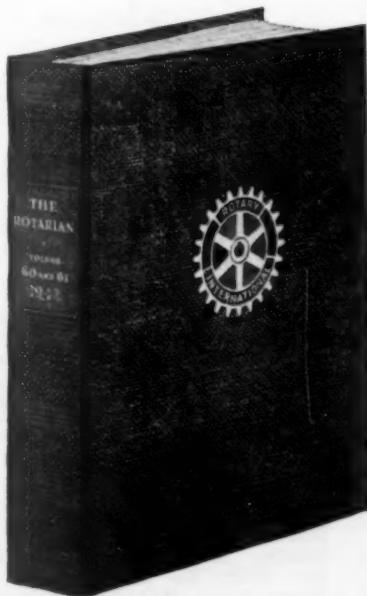


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delegation of the Soviet Union. The United States resolution failed of adoption because it failed to gain the unanimous consent of all the Permanent Members of the Council; the Soviet Union resolution failed of adoption because it did not receive a sufficient number of votes.

After those two votes, the situation was clear: There was a basic disagreement in the Security Council—and the Security Council, being designed, like all organs of the United Nations, for the reaching of agreement among the member States, was obviously expected to seek some agreement. The Polish delegation then presented a compromise resolution, which it thought should be acceptable to both sides, since it contained only points which were included in the United States resolution as well as in the Soviet Union resolution.

But what happened? The Security Council refused to support the Polish resolution. Instead two resolutions were presented which were much stronger, much sharper, much more far-reaching than the original United States resolution, which had not been adopted because it had failed to receive the concurrent votes of all the Permanent Members of the Security Council.

What was the purpose of such a tactic? Normally, if one presents a proposal which the other side is not ready to accept, one draws the conclusion that he must present another proposal which, although perhaps somewhat weaker, meets in some way the position of the other side. However, if one's answer is to present a proposal which

he knows in advance is even more unacceptable to the other side, then obviously this is an indication that he lacks the will to reach an agreement. Naturally, if the first United States resolution did not receive the support of all the Permanent Members of the Security Council, it could have been known in advance that two other resolutions which were much sharper and more far-reaching would not receive that support. Obviously, the only purpose could have been to provoke two additional vetoes on the part of the Soviet Union—to be hailed in the press and on the radio.

This, I believe, was not a responsible and a *bona fide* use of one's seat in the Security Council. Yet it shows how one country or a group of countries can use the United Nations for such private purposes as making propaganda against others. The temptation and the possibility of doing so, however, is diminished because it cannot be done in a legal way and because such efforts, when they are known and understood, boomerang upon their author.

The Security Council, of all the six "Principal Organs" of the United Nations, is strongest in executive power. The United Nations could not succeed if it fails; and essential to effective execution of its decisions in unanimity of the Great Powers. For that reason and because the principle of unanimity of the Great Powers is a deterrent to manipulation of the United Nations by countries for selfish purposes, the Charter must not be altered to abolish this principle.

Foundation Fund Passes \$1,170,000

The \$1,170,000 mark was surpassed late in May as contributions of 75 additional Rotary Clubs were added to the Paul Harris Memorial Fund of the Rotary Foundation. At that time 1,200 Clubs had contributed \$10 or more per member. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership):

CANADA

Brockville, Ont. (92); Duncan, B. C. (38); Cayuga, Ont. (22); Thetford Mines, Que. (28); Preston-Hespeler, Ont. (57); Westmount, Que. (57); Dryden, Ont. (28); North Battleford, Sask. (74); Regina, Sask. (119); Saskatoon, Sask. (115).

UNITED STATES

Brownsville, Pa. (45); Point Marion, Pa. (41); Tallulah, La. (56); Sedalia, Mo. (75); Caruthersville, Mo. (54); Le Roy, N. Y. (42); Havre, Mont. (56); Pendleton, Oreg. (59); Nevada, Iowa (37); Niagara Falls, N. Y. (144); Greensburg, Ind. (58); Forest, Miss. (39); Cortland, N. Y. (101); Media, Pa. (45); South River, N. J. (30); Barnsdall, Okla. (18); Quakerstown, Pa. (33); Ly-

kens, Pa. (30); Barstow, Calif. (28); Portsmouth, Ohio (98); Sturgeon Bay, Wis. (58); Hanford, Calif. (51); Hawthorne, N. J. (41); Little Falls, N. J. (48).

Ridgefield Park, N. J. (40); Fairport, N. Y. (51); Poplarville, Miss. (29); Dalton, Ga. (56); Chula Vista, Calif. (67); Wakefield, Mich. (22); Newburgh, N. Y. (70); Vineland, N. J. (63); Lawrence, Mass. (89); Wilkinsburg, Pa. (77); Indianola, Miss. (67); Kalona, Iowa (29); Colorado Springs, Colo. (130); Gadsden, Ala. (103); Lindsay, Okla. (40); Newberg, Oreg. (44); Woodbridge, N. J. (27); Hillsboro, Ohio (38).

Pascagoula, Miss. (55); Rockford, Ill. (137); Bushnell, Ill. (59); Urbana, Ill. (100); Bonduel, Wis. (21); Miami, Okla. (67); Dundalk, Md. (49); Sheboygan, Wis. (118); Murray, Ky. (65); Andrews, N. C. (25); Crockett, Tex. (40); Katy, Tex. (39); Hampstead, Md. (48); Titusville, Fla. (25); Hemstead, N. Y. (81); Jacksonville, Tex. (60); Cyril, Okla. (16); Fredonia, N. Y. (50); Sykesville, Md. (45); Ardmore, Pa. (58); Great Falls, Mont. (106); Littlefield, Tex. (58); Harrisburg, Pa. (185).



Youth in Butler, N. J., is learning safe driving in high school. Here Instructor D. Whetham makes a point. Rotarian C. Kochka donated the dual-drive machine.

Rotary Reporter

[Continued from page 49]

by 10,000 persons, full-page advertisements were carried in the local newspapers, talks were given before schools and other local groups, radio broadcasts were made, and stores carried special window displays.

The Musical Score One of the largest Adds Up to More turnouts of the season attended the recent concert in LOUISVILLE, KY., of the local Philharmonic Orchestra, when ticket sales were in charge of three Rotary Clubs of the Greater Louisville area — LOUISVILLE, SHIVELY, and ST. MATHEWS. A number of Rotarians and their ladies attended a special dinner before the concert.

Now Edwardsville Understands 'Vets' A recent meeting of the Rotary Club of EDWARDSVILLE, ILL., was devoted to the United States war veteran and his problems. Speakers represented various veterans' agencies, and each one told what his particular organization is attempting to do. For instance, the representative of the local Veterans of Foreign Wars post stressed the emphasis which is being placed on mental rehabilitation and recreation, and the Veterans Relief Commission spokesman told of the work his organization is doing.

As Twig Is Bent . . . Rotary Clubs in every land find ways to better the lot of youths in their communities. The LEWES, DEL., Rotary Club, for instance, purchased a forum guidance series for the local high school. It consists of a different course for each of the high-school classes, and provides for consideration and discussion of such topics as "Basic Living," "Marriage and Family Living," "Personal Problems," etc.

Business and professional representatives of 24 vocations served as speakers at the vocational-counselling clinic held recently under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club of VIRGINIA, MINN. . . . Some 200 school children of WESTPORT, NEW ZEALAND, recently participated in Rotary-sponsored Youth Week. Among

other things, they heard an address on law and court customs, and toured factories and business establishments.

Of the nine high-school youths who attended meetings of the Rotary Club of EAU CLAIRE, WIS., during the past school year, seven were elected to the National Honor Society. . . . "Children's Week" was recently sponsored in its community by the Rotary Club of GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, when youngsters participated in honoring their teachers.

Among the many activities of the

Exclamation Point!

Members of the Rotary Club of Aliquippa, Pa., heard a recent speaker urge caution in daily driving habits, as he called upon them to take the lead in promoting safety in the community.

The meeting over, the Rotarians filed out into the street, to be shocked by the sight of the crushed body of a 7-year-old boy who had run in front of a car driven by a youth with a learner's permit.

"There is the exclamation point to our talk on safety," one Rotarian declared.

"Why is it that we must punctuate our learning on the roads and highways with death?" asked another.

Youth Committee of the Rotary Club of COLUMBIANA, OHIO, during the past year was the trip provided for 100 youngsters to see the Cleveland Indians play baseball.

Another Big Grid Game in Offing Rotarians of HARRISBURG, PA., have now stepped into the "big game" class as a result of the activities of their Club Foundation. Last Autumn the Foundation handled the proceeds of an intersectional football game between Penn State and Washington State; and next season (on October 2—in case you want to mark it on your calendar) the Rotarians have arranged a game between Temple University and West Virginia University. Funds realized will be used for scholarships and other youth projects.

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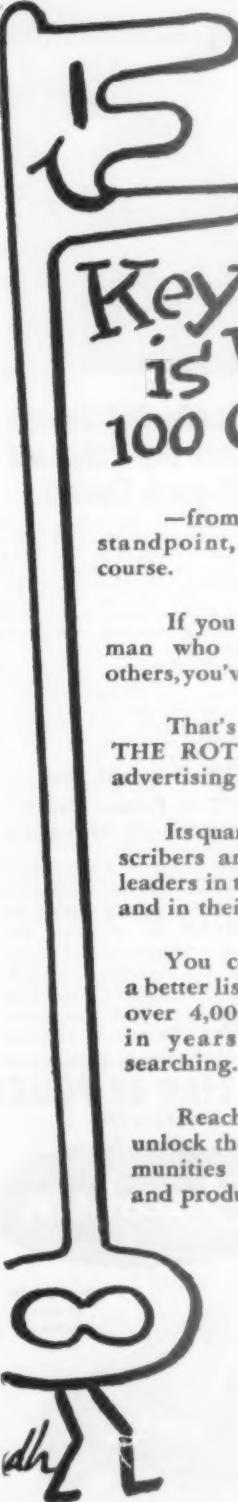
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Hobby Hitching Post

MORE than a century ago Thomas Carlyle wrote: "Man is a tool-using animal. Nowhere do you find him without tools; without tools he is nothing, with tools he is all." With that introduction, we present three Rotarians who are never happier than when they have a plane or spoke shave in their hands. ROBERT H. FORBES, of Boise, Idaho, supplied the data about the first hobbyist.

IT took FRANK AVERY, now an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Jerome, Idaho, 35 years to realize his hobby ambition—making things of sagebrush wood.

A homesteader and station agent three decades ago, he discovered the natural beauty of this wood one day when his ax struck a log a glancing blow and split it open.

Then, at age 70, he assembled a basement workshop, which now includes a lathe, power saw, drill press, as well as scores of hand tools. It took time to master their use, for ROTARIAN Avery admits he had to learn the hard way—by trial and error.

His workshop is now running smoothly, and he is doing a brisk business, turning out custom-made articles for people in many parts of the world. His products include salt and pepper shakers, candlesticks, picture frames, letter openers, gavels, boxes, golf trophies, etc. A number of his gavels, by the way, have been presented to District Governors and other officers of Rotary International.

* * *

"Woodworking as a hobby is both fun

Photo: Forbes



Rotarian Avery cuts a chunk of sage-wood into blocks which will be turned into attractive articles on his lathe.

and practical," declares WALTER W. LUDEMAN, dean of the State teachers' college, and a member of the Rotary Club of Springfield, South Dakota.

The hobby, he says, comes naturally for him, for his father has been a carpenter for 65 years, and he and his four brothers have always been adept with tools.

"Rarely," he remarks, "does a vacation come around that I haven't something already planned to make in the shop."

Peek around his home and you'll see the knee-hole desk and chair pictured below; a spinet desk; music cabinet; a



Rotarian Ludeman, as snapped by his son, Darrell, who had just won the Scouting merit badge in photography.

bookcase; night stand; breakfast-room furniture; tables; dining-room set—including a drop-leaf table, buffet, and chair; and many other items.

Most of his work is done in solid walnut, which HOBBYIST LUDEMAN considers the best cabinet wood for furniture making. Some of it came from trees cut down on his home lots. The trees were sawed into boards, and after about two years of storage were ready for use.

"There was a marvellous satisfaction in woodworking," ROTARIAN LUDEMAN asserts, stating that nothing in the world gives him quite the lift that he gets out of planning an article, selecting the materials, watching it grow in construction, and finishing it when it has been built.

"If you have a shop available," he says, "if you have ideas that you would like to put into effect, if you have an urge to create and build, I recommend this hobby as an outlet for such desires. You can work at home—there is usually someone near-by who can give you counsel if needed—and you can have more fun at small expense than one can ever find in doing a lot of things less practical."

* * *
ROTARIAN BIRNEY C. BATCHELLER, a consulting mechanical engineer living in Wallingford, Vermont, has enjoyed the avocation of woodworking as long as he can remember.

He has lived all his life across the road from the house in which the late PAUL P. HARRIS, Founder and President Emeritus of Rotary International, re-



Rotarian McGraw stands by the wheel made by Birney C. Batcheller, a boyhood friend of the late Paul P. Harris.

sided as a lad. They knew each other well.

Some time back ROTARIAN BATCHELLER turned out a Rotary wheel for his friend CHARLES A. McGRAW, 1947-48 President of the Rotary Club of Groton, Massachusetts. Standing on pitchfork handles, it is made of Vermont maple.

PRESIDENT McGRAW used the wheel when inducting new members into his Club, feeling that it helped dramatize Rotary and its aims very effectively. The hub of the wheel is labelled "service," and plaques bearing the various aims — acquaintance, co-operation, attendance, world fellowship, worthiness of occupation, and high ethics — are attached to the six spokes.

PRESIDENT McGRAW had Past Presidents and other Club officers speak on the various aims thus represented at the induction ceremonies.

What's Your Hobby?

Perhaps you too would like to share your hobby with others. Then drop a line to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM, and some month soon he will list your name in this column. You must be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family, and you are asked to acknowledge any correspondence that the listing brings your way.

Marbles: Diana E. Smith (8-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects marbles), Box 145, Kinder, La., U.S.A.

Ex-Libris: Bookplates: Dr. Gaston Benedict (collects ex-libris and bookplates; would like to receive those of other Rotarians), 29, Rue des Terreaux, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Travel: E. R. Meheraly (nephew of Rotarian—has travelled over Europe, Middle East, and Far East, and wants to travel in Canada, the U.S.A., and South America; would like particulars and information about those countries; will exchange travel books and magazines), P. O. Box 1179, Bombay, India.

Stamps: Ruth Anne Mickley (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange with youngsters her age), 211 St. James St., Marion, Ohio, U.S.A.

Pencils: B. M. Canup (collects pencils), 312 West "H" St., Elizabethton, Tenn., U.S.A.

Stamps: Tommy Hirschinger (15-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; would like to exchange and correspond with stamp collectors), 135 Woodlawn Rd., Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.

Photography Magazines: H. Yates (would like to exchange British-published photographic magazines for those published in U. S. A.), Silver How, Bryn Lopus Road, Llandudno, North Wales.

Stamps: Ashley Prather (17-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; would like to exchange with young people aged 16-17 outside U.S.A.), P. O. Box 936, Donna, Tex., U.S.A.

Coins: R. M. Negron (son of Rotarian—wishes to exchange gold coins), 363 Habana St., San Juan 34 B. O., Puerto Rico.

Brochures; Magazines: H. J. Bennett (would like illustrated travel brochures, magazines

of the National Geographic type, and tourist publications, for use in schools for young delinquents), Bryn Estyn School, Wrexham, North Wales.

Stamps: Harold Hunt (brother of Rotarian—wishes to write to and exchange stamps with collectors in British West Indies, especially Bermuda), 3522 Firestone Blvd., South Gate, Calif., U.S.A.

Calendars: Judith Gauger (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to exchange calendars with young people in every country; also interested in music and collecting whatchats), Grant, Nebr., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: The following persons have listed "pen pals" as their hobby interest:

Pauline Howard (daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people), 164 Main St., Franklin, Mass., U.S.A.

Ruth Néédah Gideon (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends of same age; interested in music and painting), Karnatak College, Dharwar, India.

Phyllis Anne Hogue (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with youths in other countries, preferably in Scotland; interested in collecting coins, dolls, cooking, embroidery), 133 S. Broad St., Norwich, N. Y., U.S.A.

Russell Hogue (9-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with English-speaking boys; collects stamps and dog and horse pictures), 133 S. Broad St., Norwich, N. Y., U.S.A.

Betty Kezer (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to write to young people and exchange picture postcards), 81 Prince St., Needham 92, Mass., U.S.A.

Esmé McKinnon (19-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia; interested in reading and theater), 44 Ave. Mansions, Finchley Rd., London, England.

Carla Inama (21-year-old niece of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people in other countries; writes English, Italian, French, Portuguese), Caixa Postal, 2703, São Paulo, Brazil.

Mary Ruth Shroh (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people from other countries [writes some French]; interested in music), 344 Main St., Schoharie, N. Y., U.S.A.

Valma McKellar (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends of same age overseas, especially in U.S.A.; interested in reading, music, tennis, swimming, movies), Centennial Ave., Alexandra, New Zealand.

Amelia R. Jara (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people interested in books, sports, music, photography, stamps, movies, dancing), c/o Chief of Prov. Hospital, Bacolod, The Philippines.

Angelita R. Santiago (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people interested in books, sports, music, photography, stamps, movies, dancing), c/o Prov. Revenue Agent, Bacolod, The Philippines.

Helen Busby (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people interested in sports, reading, riding, especially those living in Scotland, England, Wales, China, Canada), Garrallan Box 8, Cowra, Australia.

Peggy Sessions (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with girls aged 11-15 in other countries; interested in stamps, Girl Scouting), 1615 Harvard Ave., N. W., Canton 3, Ohio, U.S.A.

Frances Sloan (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires correspondence with youths of same age outside U.S.A.; interested in postcards, music, decorating), Aiken, S. C., U.S.A.

Desmond Saunders (15-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people of the same age living outside Australia and U.S.A.; interested in stamps and badges), 31 Victoria St., Goulburn, Australia.

Jane Saunders (21-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends from all parts of the world interested in stamps, collecting views, youth work), 31 Victoria St., Goulburn, Australia.

Marjorie Fleet (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls anywhere in the world; interested in stamp collecting, Rangers (Girl Guides)), 3 Rennie St., Seddon, W. 11, Melbourne, Australia.

Nancy Atkins (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals living anywhere in the world; interested in cat pictures, matchbook covers, bookmarks), 110 S. Broadway, Fort Scott, Kans., U.S.A.

Alice Ann Sarig (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people; interested in music, people, swimming, sports), Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

Joanne Tesch (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people; interested in sports, art, music), 2788 Main St., New Haven, Mich., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



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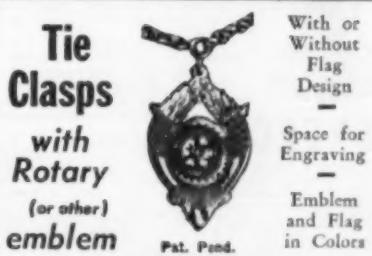
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Stripped Gears

Port is the first of Portland. Here's your itinerary:

- Starting from _____, Maine, going by way of Wickham, Australia, arrive at _____, Germany.
- Starting from _____, Kentucky, going via Greenwood, Mississippi, arrive at _____, Connecticut.
- Starting from _____, Elie, going via Linden, Prussia, arrive at _____, Texas.
- Starting from _____, Indiana, going via Hartford, Connecticut, arrive at _____, New York.
- Starting from _____, New Jersey, going via Denver, Colorado, arrive at _____, Germany.
- Starting from _____, Oklahoma, going via Manchester, New Hampshire, arrive at _____, England.
- Starting from _____, Russia, going via Cowpens, South Carolina, arrive at _____, Florida.
- Starting from _____, Florida, going via Westbrook, Maine, arrive at _____, Massachusetts.
- Starting from _____, France, going via Kirkwall, Scotland, arrive at _____, Connecticut.
- Starting from _____, Kentucky, going via Fort Dodge, Iowa, arrive at _____, Kansas.

This puzzle was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

The answers to these puzzles will be found on the following page.

Who Said the Woman Pays?

You kick about the overhead—
Bouquets and things you buy 'er;
But, s-h-h! low-down, newfangled skirts
Will make your upkeep higher.
You call the charge exorbitant
For just a show and supper;
But, brother, just await the day
You pay to cover up her!

—LYLA MYERS

Twice Told Tales

A jest's property lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Complete Service

"I ordered a dozen oranges, but you sent me only ten."

"Part of our service, madam. Two were bad, so we saved you the trouble of throwing them away."—Rotary in Atlanta, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Phonetically Speaking

Philologists have long laughed over the spelling of "cough." The basic "ough" is the basis of a sentence that must certainly make students of English exclaim, "Ouch!" This is the sentence: "A rough-coated, dough-faced ploughwoman strode through the streets

This puzzle was submitted by Mrs. Eva J. Evans, of Washington, D. C.

One-Stop Journeys

You can go from Cambridge to Portland in this quiz by way of Bridgeport, for *Bridge* is the last of Cambridge and

of Scarborough, coughing and hiccupping thoughtfully."

The Shavian body often quotes the following lines as an example of phony phonetics:

The wind was rough
And could and blough.
She kept her hands within her mough.
It chilled her through,
Her nose grew blough,
And still the squall the faster flough.
And yet, although
There was no snough,
The weather was a cruel fough.
It made her cough—
Please do not scough—
She coughed until her hat blough
ough!—*Where-What-When in New York.*

Prompt Response

If your wife is out of town, and you want her to hurry back, just send her a copy of the local paper with an item on the front page clipped out.—*The Ro-Tater, GILMER, TEXAS.*

Reliable

"Anything which parents have not learned from experience, they can now learn from their children."—*Weekly Wrotearies, CHILLIWACK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.*

Whoa!

A mental patient insisted he had swallowed a horse. Finally the doctor agreed and said he would operate. The

patient was given ether and while he was unconscious they brought a large black horse into the room. The patient came to and the doctor pointed to the horse. The patient shook his head: "That ain't the one I swallowed. It was a white one."—*Rotary Bulletin, YONKERS, NEW YORK.*

High Barrier

A serious impediment to marriage nowadays is the increasing difficulty of supporting the Government and a wife on one income.—*The Rotater, ABILENE, TEXAS.*

Perfect Gift

Wife (upon receiving a birthday present from her husband): "How nice, darling. Just what I need to exchange for what I want."—*Buzz Saw, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.*

Looking Forward

"Now go to school like a good boy and when you grow big like your daddy, then you can go on a strike."—*The Rotater, ABILENE, TEXAS.*

Answers to Puzzles on Page 62

Dodge City . . . Wallingford . . . Franklin
Dunkirk . . . Key West . . . Brooklyn . . .
Pensacola . . . Norman . . . Cheyenne . . .
Norman . . . Oklahoma . . . Cedar . . . Verdun . . .
Portland . . . Carmel . . . Elkhart . . .
bury . . . Dublin . . . Denver . . . Wood . . .
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Limerick Corner

The Fixer doesn't maintain that you will be able to retire on what you will receive if you write the first four lines of a limerick and they are selected as his choice for the limerick-contest entry for the month. But the \$5 he sends you will not hinder any retirement program you have under way. Send your lines to The Fixer, in care of "The Rotarian" Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

* * *

Below is the unfinished-limerick contest winner for this month. It was written by Claire B. Jones, daughter of a California Rotarian. Send your last line to finish it (send more than one if you wish). If it is selected among the "ten best," you will receive \$2. Deadline for all entries is September 1.

LATE NEWS

One Fourth, a young boy named McMann
Put a firecracker under a can.
But he peeked just a bit
To be sure it was lit,

NO-CLICK TRICK

Remember the Yogi who had tough luck with a length of new rope? Marcella Hartman told about him in this corner in the April issue. But in case he's slipped your mind, here is the unfinished limerick about his ill fortune:

A Yogi, his heart full of hope,
Went out with a length of new rope,
But alas for his trick,
It just wouldn't click,

Here are the "ten best" lines to finish it—with their contributors:

You can't cope with a rope that says,

"Nope."

(Felix D. Marin, Los Angeles, California.)

He couldn't have had the right dope.

(D. Hughes Lewis, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Haverfordwest, Wales.)

Then, in anger, he turned heliotrope!

(Mrs. J. C. Nickerson, wife of a Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, Rotarian.)

He thought, "This will drive me to tope."

(Joe Farrar, a member of the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Mississippi.)

The rope just curled up and said,

"Nope."

(W. M. Russell, a member of the Rotary Club of Sanford, North Carolina.)

Then he yelled, "I've been robbed of my dope!"

(S. W. Bogan, a member of the Rotary Club of Coronado, California.)

Yogus-pocus was bogus—no soap!

(Alfred C. Schlesinger, a member of the Rotary Club of Oberlin, Ohio.)

The rope would not cope with his hope.

(R. A. Hoag, a member of the Rotary Club of Torrance, California.)

Now he mopes that the rope wouldn't

cope.

(S. John Forrest, a member of the Rotary Club of Leighton Buzzard, England.)

He was just "out of Lux" ('twas "no soap"!).

(Edward Morrissey, Albany, New York.)

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Last Page Comment

RIO IS BEING REVIEWED not only in this magazine, but in the thousands of homes represented at Rotary's Convention there. It will be remembered that preparations had been made for the Convention in Rio de Janeiro in 1940 when the war diverted the sessions to Havana, Cuba. After Rio had been selected for the 1948 reunion, economic and other conditions worsened for a while and many feared that another late shift would be necessary. Fortunately, it was not.

Now Rio is written in Rotary history. For its success, thousands must be thanked—the men who have given so freely of their time and their effort and their money. But a special vote of *agradecimento* is due to the Rotarians of all Brazil who backed up their *companheiros* in Rio de Janeiro.

The word "hospitality" has taken on new meaning for everyone who attended the reunion at Rio de Janeiro. The host Club surpassed expectations, and expectations were lofty. Rio was typical of whatever city pre- and post-Convention tourists chanced to visit. Latin Americans have no monopoly on friendliness, but they add their own distinctive touch that blends thoughtfulness and courtesy in a way all their own.

NEW YORK IS NEXT, and already plans are in full bud for making the 1949 Convention an event that will write Rotary large. It's not too early for Rotary folks to begin thinking about being there!

A PUCKISH SENSE of humor leavens the sincerity of the man from Australia whose family name is Mitchell, but soon will be known throughout Rotary as Angus. At Rio he was telling new friends about his three daughters. Each married a tall man. The first to wed had a groom slightly more than 6 feet. The next one had a bit more perpendicular yardage. The third

man measured 6 feet 4½ inches.

"Sometimes I wonder," chuckled Angus, "what would have happened if I had had eight or nine daughters!"

FOR MORE ABOUT ANGUS turn to pages 6 and 30—then hope that your Club will be on his speaking schedule. In the 21 years he has been a Rotarian he has learned the deep significance of Rotary, and those who know him intimately declare that what

LITTLE MINDS are in a hurry when the object proves (as it commonly does) too big for them; they run, they puzzle, confound, and perplex themselves; they want to do everything at once and never do it at all. But a man of sense takes the time necessary for doing well the thing he is about; and his haste to dispatch a business only appears by the continuity of his application to it; he pursues it with cool steadiness, and finishes it before he begins any other.

—Lord Chesterfield

he believes he lives. Ken Guernsey turns over vitalized Rotary to capable hands.

"SCIENCE IS CHANGING US and everything about us faster than we realize," our smoking-car friend said as he put on his hat and coat. Agreeing, we got to thinking about it after he had dropped off at his station, and ran a little survey of our own in the morning paper before us.

Eleven stories told of new discoveries or inventions and their application to everyday living. The longest one dealt with printing the newspaper by a new method, necessitated by a strike of compositors; the shortest told of a glass that will conduct electricity. In between were a report on tiny metal electrical conductors that will make possible two-way radio sets, as small as Dick Tracy's, and a forecast that only photogenic political candidates

will have a chance in the televised elections of the future. The story of how science is prepared to make gasoline from coal (see page 10) wasn't among them, but it could have been.

"Yessir," our friend had said, "human nature runs along about the same. The chief differences between this postwar period and the last one, or the one after the Napoleonic or the Punic or the Persian Wars, is what has been added by technology."

"ADOPT, ADAPT—ADEPT" are good words for a Rotary Club administrator to keep in mind. When the first Rotary Club got under way in Chicago in 1905, it had no group singing, no badges, none of the earmarks that now are taken for granted in well-run Clubs. Today the man who is chosen to head his Club may draw upon the concentrated experience of some 6,500 Rotary units of ages varying from the day before yesterday to more than 40 years. The Secretariat is constantly passing along ideas gleaned from Clubs, and in the *Rotary Reporter* and *Scratchpaddings* sections of this magazine are selected bits reporting activities elsewhere. Not all projects will fit your Club, of course. But you can *adopt* those that do, *adapt* them to your conditions—and practice will make you *adept*.

TO NOT A FEW Rotarians the name "Mo" (for Moritz) Gerbel will bring back memories of Vienna 20 years old. An Austrian engineer, "Mo" was a member of the Vienna Rotary Club, served Rotary as Honorary Commissioner for Europe and in other ways. Here is a brief paragraph of a letter recently received from him:

I am sure that without Rotary's help I would not live anymore and there would not be left more of your friend than a tombstone in the cemetery, but thanks to Rotary's help I am able to work in my profession and to assist my countrymen in restoring our fatherland.

Stick that item in your hat and every time you're inclined to wonder whether the \$10 you sent the Rotary Foundation did any good, reread it.

-your editor

